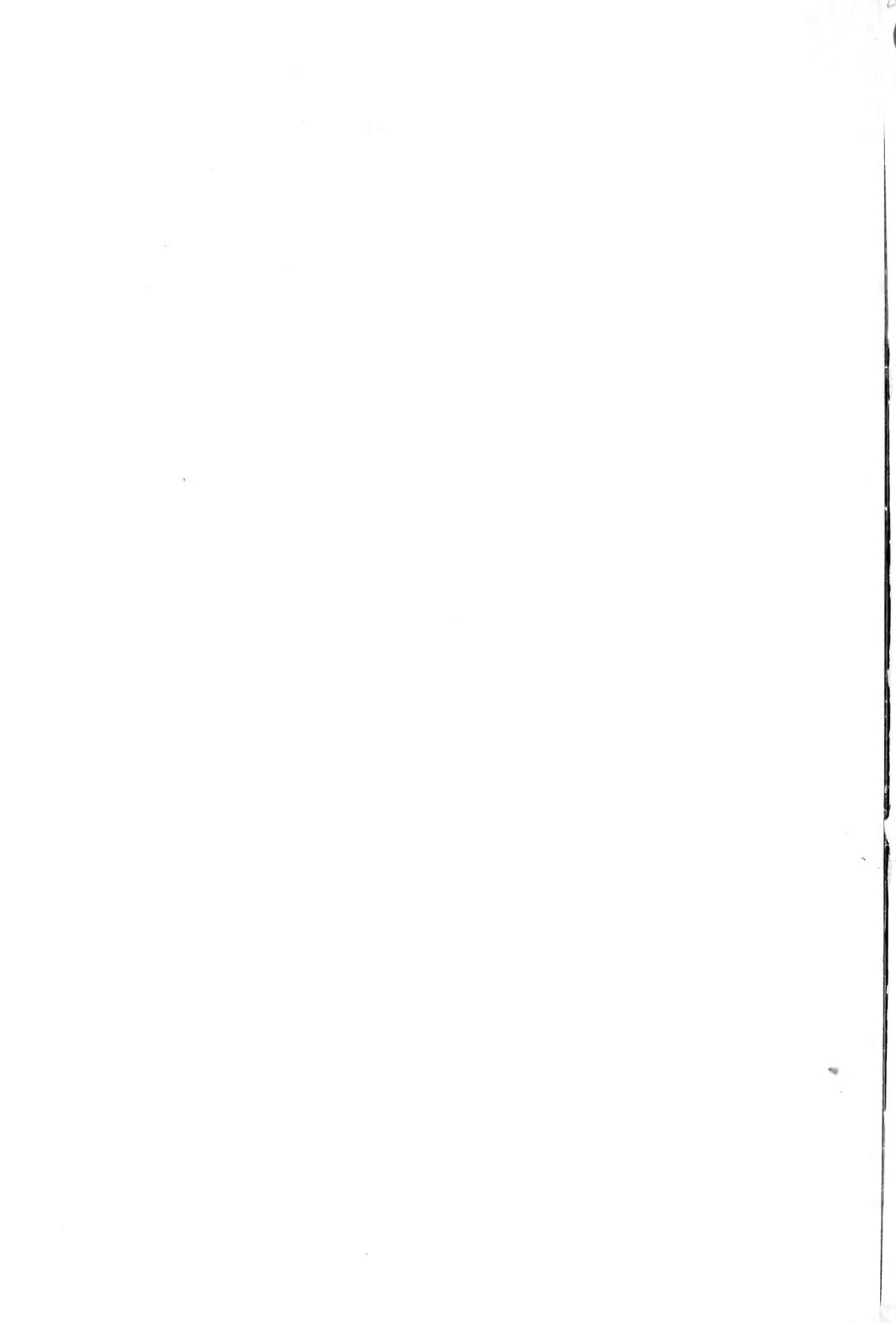


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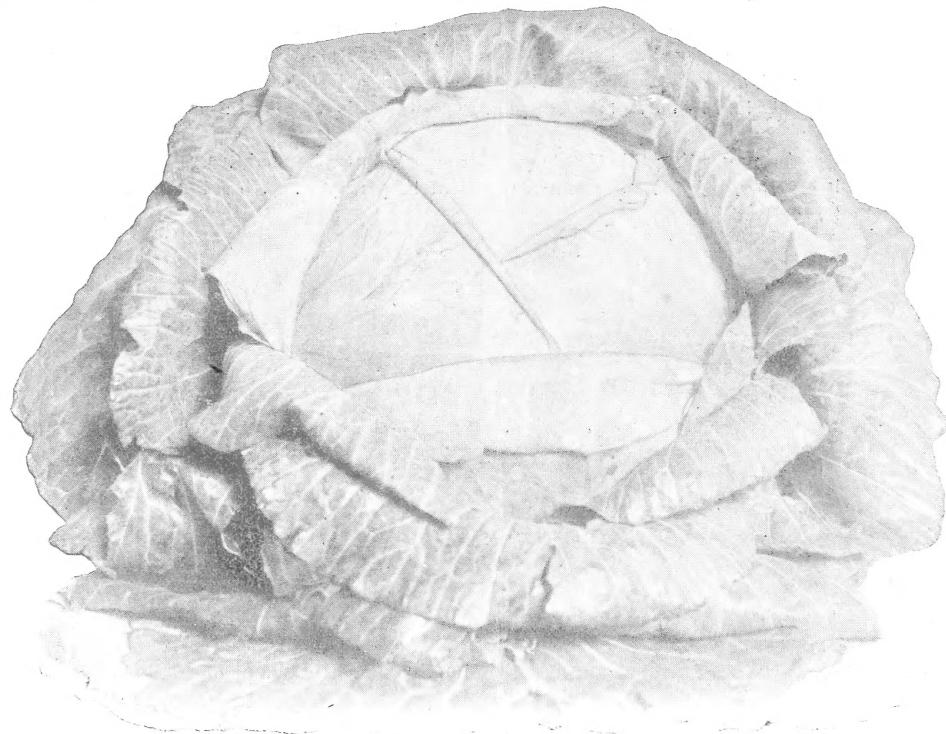
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Catalogue, 1904

Garden and Field
SEEDS
OF HIGHEST GRADE



The Philips - Thompson Co.

The Reliable Cash Seed Store

Fourth and French Streets : WILMINGTON, DEL.

Introductory



UR sincere thanks are due to our old customers, not only for their patronage, but for their kind words about us to neighbors and friends, resulting in an ever-widening circle of planters using our high-grade seeds.

We have always been firm believers in the idea, in its universal application, that the **best is none too good**, and it is particularly true of seeds, on the quality of which so much depends at the harvest time.

It is with this thought in mind that we have made our plans for the year 1904 and succeeding years, as outlined elsewhere in this Catalogue. We refer you to pages 1 and 23, to what we have there to say regarding the highest types of garden and field seeds, viz.:

GENUINE GENESEE GARDEN SEED GENUINE CROWN FIELD SEED

Nothing further need be added here except to say that what we propose to do is directly in line with our earnest efforts in the past to furnish our customers the **best seeds that can be grown**. With added years of experience has come to us increased knowledge, and we trust greater wisdom, which are ever at the disposal of our patrons in gaining these greater heights of excellence.

But, bear in mind that the seed is not everything; there must be forethought and judgment exercised by the planter in every detail from the sowing of the seed to the harvesting of the crop. High quality of seed will not guarantee a good crop, but it is a long step in the right direction, and a step that may be safely left to us to take for you. One thing is very sure: cheap and poor seed will guarantee a poor crop.

We take pleasure in presenting this Catalogue to you, which we have aimed to make accurate and useful, and trust it may prove interesting and a practical help to you. We solicit your orders, which will have our best attention in every case.

Very truly yours,

January, 1904

The Philips-Thompson Company

Remarks to Purchasers

READ CAREFULLY

TERMS.—We pay cash for seed and other goods listed in this Catalogue. We therefore sell for cash, except as may be arranged. Intending purchasers, unknown to us, if desiring credit, will be asked to establish their credit standing through recognized agencies. This is but ordinary business prudence, and should not give offence to any one.

SEEDS BY MAIL.—Orders for packets or ounces will be sent by mail, postage free, at prices given. For larger quantities, by mail, include in your remittance 8 cents per pound or 15 cents per quart, to cover postage.

DELIVERIES.—We deliver by our own teams to city and near-by suburban points, and to express offices, railroad and boat lines, for shipment to out-of-town points.

SPECIAL OFFER.—On orders amounting to \$5 or more, at prices given in this Catalogue, for any seeds listed on pages 1 to 25, we will prepay freight charges to points on regular railroad or boat lines within fifty miles of Wilmington, including all such points on the Peninsula even at a greater distance.

FREE BAGS.—The usual custom among seedsmen is to charge for bags, especially seamless bags for field seeds. We will follow this custom on seeds sold in bulk in the usual competitive way. **But on all seeds marked in this Catalogue as sold in sealed bags, no charge will be made for the bags.**

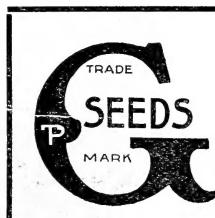
SEEDS IN PACKETS.—So much cheap commission packet seed is sold in these days, of doubtful age and undoubted poverty of quantity and quality, that packet seeds are in bad repute. It is no more than just to this department of our business to state that the seed in our sealed packets is of the same high quality as in our larger sealed bags, and the quantity of seed is in proportion to the selling price, taking into account the greater relative first cost. There is no comparison between the cheap packet seeds referred to and our full-sized packets, well filled with the highest grade of seeds.

THE PHILIPS-THOMPSON CO.'S General List of Vegetable Seeds for 1904

Protection Followed by Free Trade



UR aim has always been to secure for our customers the **Best Seeds that can be grown**, regardless of cost. Whether we have been successful in that effort our customers can answer better than ourselves, but the fact that a great majority of them have remained with us for many years and that their number has been largely increased at each successive season, gives us warranty for satisfaction and self-congratulation. Precisely along the same line of thought and effort, we have made arrangements for the year 1904, and we hope for many years thereafter to handle the finest known strain of garden seeds under this trade-mark: *Genuine Genesee Garden Seed*. These seeds are grown from seed stock of the highest type, under conditions of soil and climate particularly suited for the fullest development of each variety. Every crop is given the careful cultivation and attention necessary to secure purity of type, and the seed is harvested and cured under conditions most favorable to the highest possible percentage of germination. Finally, as a protection against fraud, deception or mistake, it is packed in bags and sealed with a label or tag bearing this inscription:



This label (or tag) sealing a package is a guarantee that it contains the

Genuine Genesee Garden Seed

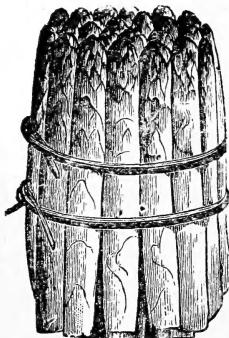
of the variety marked on the face of the package

Not an ounce or a pint of this high-grade seed will be sold except in these sealed bags.

This is your Protection. We trust your Free Trade with us will follow

On this and the following pages (viz. pages 1 to 23 inclusive) containing descriptions and prices of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, it will be plainly marked which varieties are the *Genuine Genesee Garden Seed* and which are not. The latter will be sold in bulk and are good of their kind, better than are often sold elsewhere as the Best, but they are not the equal of the *Genuine Genesee Seed*, sold in sealed bags only.

ASPARAGUS



Enrich the soil with liberal applications of well-rotted stable manure. Sow the seed early in the spring, in drills 1 foot apart, and thin out the small plants to about 3 inches apart in the row. The next spring transplant them into a bed in rows 18 inches apart, 9 to 12 inches apart in the row. Keep the ground free of weeds and well cultivated, especially the first two years. It will require three years to get the bed well established, and it can then be counted on for 20 years' bearing. In addition to rich compost, or stable manure, apply annually our Special Asparagus Salt, ten bushels to the acre. One ounce to 50 feet of row.

GENESEE THICK-STEM. (In sealed bags.) A variety of recent introduction; very early and prolific. The shoots grow to a large diameter, are tender to the stem, and of the finest flavor. Properly planted, fertilized and tended, this variety will give an enormous product of thick, succulent shoots of the highest quality, bringing the top market prices. A few acres well set to this grand variety will yield a larger net income than from almost any other crop. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.40; strong 2-year-old roots, \$1.60 per 100, \$14 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. A favorite variety, producing large shoots of fine quality. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.; strong 2-year-old roots, 70 cts. per 100, \$5.50 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. An old standard variety; very prolific, but shoots are not of large diameter. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.; strong 2-year-old roots, 65 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Beans

DWARF GREEN-PODDED

One quart to 100 feet of row

Plant at intervals of two weeks from May 1 to August 15. In field culture the rows should be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and in garden culture 18 inches apart. Drop or drill the seed 2 or 3 inches apart to a depth of 1 to 2 inches.

GENESEE EXTRA-EARLY. (Six weeks.) A decided acquisition to the list of Snapshort Beans. Very hardy and may be planted earlier than other varieties, in favorable seasons before the middle of April. Its quick growth supplements this early planting and makes it possible to market nearly the whole crop before other varieties have matured. The pods resemble the Valentine, are fully as long, absolutely stringless, and have a crisp and buttery flavor.

Giant Snap-Short. For main crop this is undoubtedly the best green-pod Bean now in cultivation, both for productiveness and quality. The following points are now fully established—pods round, full, fleshy, and longer than any other variety; absolutely stringless and of surpassing crispness and flavor; enormously productive. These qualities give this Bean first place among green-podded varieties, and no private or market-gardener can afford to neglect it. Entire seed crop of this variety was destroyed by an early frost.

Stringless Valentine. (Six weeks.) This variety is at least ten days earlier than the old Red Valentine; it is ready to pick about six weeks from time of planting. The pods are smooth, round, stringless, remaining green and tender longer than any other strain of Valentine. Its fine flavor and great productiveness make it a general favorite; some of our best growers plant it year after year, notwithstanding the fine new varieties that have been introduced.

DWARF WAX-PODDED

Brittle White Wax. The old-fashioned White Wax had many good points, but it was small-podded and not very productive. This new Bean has all the desirable qualities of the old variety, and so many additional excellences of its own that it is sure to be a winner of popular favor as soon as it becomes generally known to planters. The plants make vigorous growth, with large foliage, bearing an enormous product of large, handsome wax pods; these are solid, fleshy, tender and "brittle" at all stages of growth, as its name implies. Like the old White Wax, the seeds are white, so that any surplus not sold as snap-shorts may be allowed to ripen and readily sold as winter shelled Beans. All in all, this is unquestionably one of the most desirable additions to our list of Wax-podded Beans. The seed crop of this variety was completely destroyed by wet, cold weather during the process of harvesting and curing.

GENESEE KIDNEY WAX. This variety has a combination of qualities that make it unequalled. It is more productive than Wardwell's Kidney Wax, of finer flavor and more beautiful color than the Golden Wax, as round-podded and brittle and much longer and fleshier than the Black Wax. It meets the demand for a round-podded Bean with light-colored seed, with the fine quality and enormous productiveness of the Kidney Bean strains. It is sure to supersede the old type of Wax Beans. The seed crop of this variety was completely destroyed by wet, cold weather during the harvesting and curing.

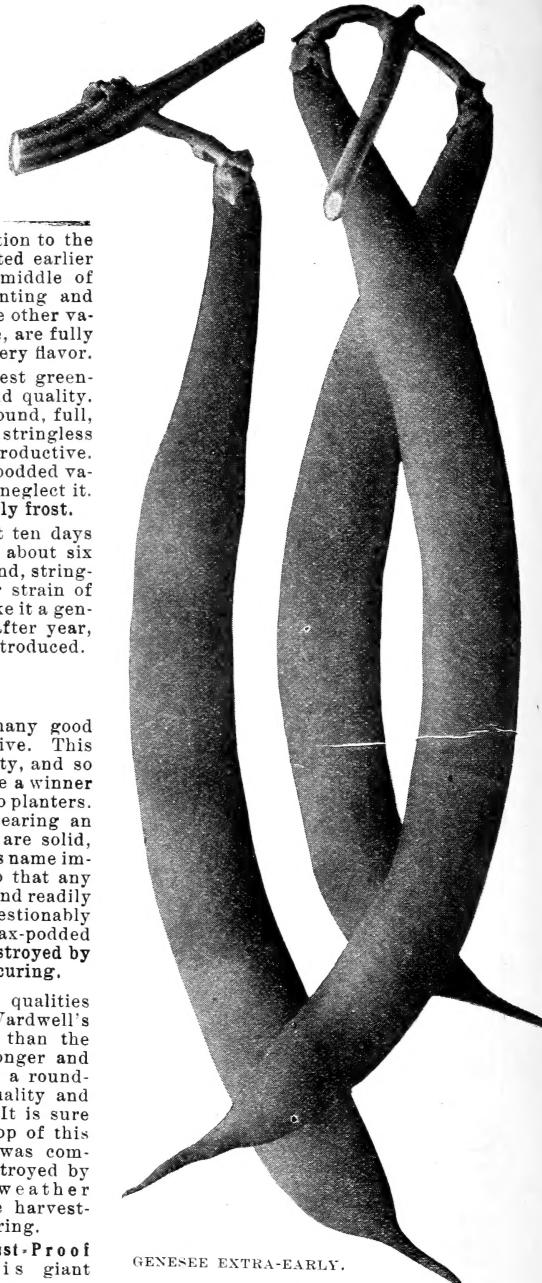
Mammoth Rust-Proof Wax. This giant among Beans matures extremely early, considering the size of its pods; these are sometimes 10 to 12 inches long, flat and straight, of a beautiful golden color. The seeds are purplish black, of strong, vigorous germination. The quality is very fine, and it is by far the most productive of the black-seeded varieties.

GENESEE GOLDEN WAX. A very much improved strain of the old Golden Wax, being less liable to rust and more prolific. Those who prefer a flat-podded Bean can not go amiss in planting this particular strain of their old favorite. They will surely get better results than ever before.

Prolific Black Wax. This is the best strain of the old German Black Wax. It is an improvement over the parent variety in quality, and also produces a much larger quantity of marketable pods. The beans are bright black in color; the pods waxy yellow, of good length, round, meaty and stringless at all stages of growth, not liable to rust under average conditions.



GENESEE GOLDEN WAX.



GENESEE EXTRA-EARLY.

GENESEE GOLDEN WAX. A very much improved strain of the old Golden Wax, being less liable to rust and more prolific. Those who prefer a flat-podded Bean can not go amiss in planting this particular strain of their old favorite. They will surely get better results than ever before.

Prolific Black Wax. This is the best strain of the old German Black Wax. It is an improvement over the parent variety in quality, and also produces a much larger quantity of marketable pods. The beans are bright black in color; the pods waxy yellow, of good length, round, meaty and stringless at all stages of growth, not liable to rust under average conditions.

LIMA BEANS, DWARF or BUSH

GENESEE NEW CENTURY LIMA. The effort to produce a satisfactory Lima with the bush habit has met with full success in this new variety. The bean is superior in size and quality to Burpee's Bush Lima, while the plant stands more sturdy and erect, holding its pods well off the ground and showing no tendency to run or climb. It comes to maturity much more quickly than the Pole Limas, and will be ready for market at least two weeks earlier, a very strong point in its favor. We heartily recommend this Bean to those who have not hitherto looked with favor on the dwarf-growing Limas.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS

One quart will plant 100 to 175 hills

The various sorts of Pole Beans should be planted a week or two later than the early dwarf kinds. The Limas, especially, should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm. Plant in hills 3 feet apart, and 1 or 2 inches deep, five or six seeds to each hill, and thin to three plants to each hill. Beans of a flat shape will come up more readily if planted with the eye down.

GENESEE EARLY LIMA. A very early and prolific strain of the Large Lima. The vines are of quick, strong growth, and begin bearing pods considerably earlier than the regular Pole Limas. The pods are well filled, are easily shelled, and as they grow in clusters are readily gathered. The first planting of Pole Limas should most certainly be of this variety.

King of the Garden Lima. An exceedingly productive variety. It bears pods about 6 inches long, in clusters of four or five, with four to six beans in a pod. The beans are very thick, meaty and of fine flavor. Our strain may be relied upon as having the good qualities of this old favorite in the highest degree, a result obtained by careful selection of the seed stock from year to year.

Dreer's Improved Lima. A distinct variety having a very thick, sweet, tender and nutritious bean, remaining green in the pod a long time after maturing. It is a great favorite in our local markets and always brings the highest price. The strain we offer has been developed by a careful selection each year of the highest type of plants and pods.

GENESEE MAMMOTH LIMA. A very large Bean, developed from the regular type of Large White by careful selection of seed stock and by judicious planting and cultivation. This has resulted to a marked degree in greater productiveness and finer flavor, with the ability to keep green in pod much longer than the ordinary Large White. This variety should always be planted when a large flat Bean is wanted and very large yield desired.

GENESEE POLE SNAP-SHORT. This variety may be planted as a snap-short or for winter shelled Beans, as it is excellent for either purpose. It will give 50 per cent more yield than dwarf snap-shorts on the same amount of ground, and the quality is all that can be desired. Poles or a trellis will of course be required.



GENESEE NEW CENTURY LIMA.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF BEANS

Seed Beans are a very short crop this year, hence high prices

Dwarf Green-Podded

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Genesee Extra-Early. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 2	\$0 20	\$1 30	\$5 00
*Stringless Valentine. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 2	20	1 30	5 00
Early Red Valentine. The old standard round-pod variety	20	1 20	4 50
Boston Pea, or Navy. The small field Bean	10	70	2 75
White Marrow. The large field Bean	12	85	3 25

Dwarf Wax-Podded

Brittle White Wax. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 2	Seed crop destroyed by storms
*Genesee Kidney Wax. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 2	" " " "
Mammoth Rust-Proof Wax. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 2	30 2 00
*Genesee Golden Wax. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 2	30 2 00
Grolifte Black Wax. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 2	30 2 00
Polden Wax. The old standard flat-pod variety	Seed crop destroyed by storms
Black Wax. The old standard round-pod variety	" " " "
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. An immense yielder; oval pods	" " " "

Dwarf, or Bush Limas

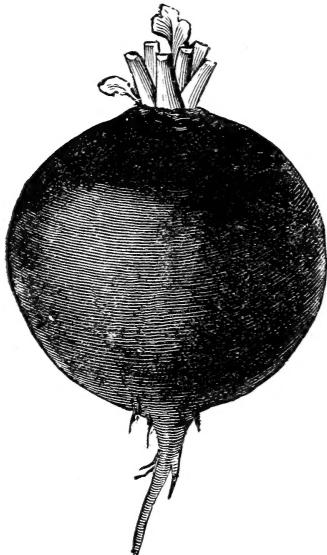
*Genesee New Century Lima. (In sealed bags.) See description above	25	1 70	6 50
Dreer's Dwarf Lima. Beans resemble Dreer's Improved	25	1 70	6 50
Burpee's Bush Lima. The original large flat bush Bean	20	1 50	5 75

Pole Limas and Snap-Shorts

Kenesee Early Lima. (In sealed bags.) See description above	25	1 70	6 50
*King of the Garden Lima. (In sealed bags.) See description above	25	1 60	6 00
Dreer's Improved Lima. (In sealed bags.) See description above	25	1 60	6 00
*Genesee Mammoth Lima. (In sealed bags.) See description above	25	1 70	6 50
Genesee Pole Snap-Short. (In sealed bags.) See description above	25	1 60	6 00
Large Jersey Lima. A large flat Bean, producing well	20	1 50	5 75
Large White Lima. The standard large flat Bean	20	1 45	5 50

Large box packets of the varieties marked thus (*) may be included in mail orders at 10 cts. each, postage free.

For pints and quarts by mail, add 15 cts. per quart to cover postage



GENESEE EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.

Beets

TABLE VARIETIES

One ounce to 50 feet of row

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks for a succession up to the last of July. Sow in well-enriched, finely harrowed soil, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep. When well up thin to about 4 inches apart, the young Beets pulled out being excellent for greens.

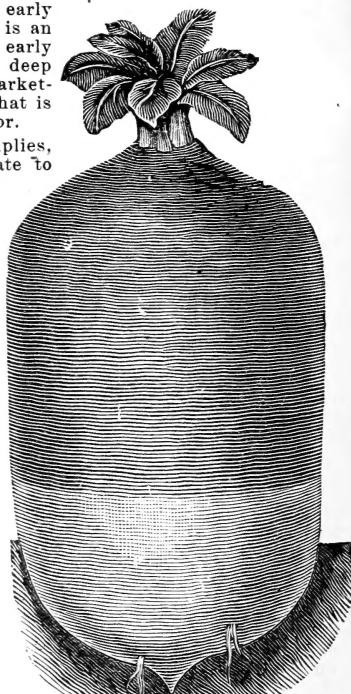
Lightning Blood. The earliest variety in cultivation. It is smooth and of very rapid growth; top and tap-root very small; color rich blood-red; fine-grained, sweet and always crisp and juicy. In quality and productiveness it is the best of the round extra-early varieties.

Crosby's Extra-Early Egyptian. This is an improved strain of the old Egyptian, probably the quickest growing, earliest and best known of table Beets. In shape it is broad at the top, tapering quickly to a small tap-root. In color it is deep blood-red, and in quality unsurpassed for flavor and fine grain.

GENESEE EARLY BLOOD. Although not so early as the two varieties just described, it is an exceedingly valuable variety for general early planting. Uniformly turnip-shaped, deep blood-red color, very productive, good marketable size. It has a rich sugary flavor that is always appetizing and wins general favor.

GENESEE ALL-SEASONS. As its name implies, this Beet may be planted early or late to great advantage. But it is as a main-crop variety that it particularly excels. It produces an immense quantity of fine marketable globe-shaped roots that preserve their fine flavor to a very late date without any sign of stringiness or decay.

Perfected Half-Long. This is a special strain of the Half-Long Beet, showing improved quality and greater productiveness than the ordinary type.



GENESEE GOLDEN GIANT MANGEL.

STOCK-FEEDING VARIETIES

Five to six pounds to an acre

No crop equals Sugar or Mangel Beets for feeding stock, especially milch cows, during the winter, keeping them in healthy condition, and inducing a larger flow of milk than can be obtained by twice the cost in dry feed alone. Sow the seed from April 15 to June 15, in drills 2 feet apart and afterwards thin out to 9 inches apart in the row.

GENESEE IMPROVED SUGAR. This is the hardest, most productive and richest variety of Sugar Beet, yielding 30 to 40 tons to the acre, with a high percentage of sugar, and therefore very valuable for milch cows. It grows to a large size but is not so difficult to harvest as are some types of Sugar Beets.

GENESEE GOLDEN GIANT. The most valuable variety of Yellow Mangels producing an immense tonnage of large oblong roots, containing a good percentage of sugar and a high feeding value. It is a splendid keeper.

GENESEE RED GIANT. This is the greatest yielder of the Red Mangels, producing an immense quantity of long heavy roots, of excellent keeping quality. It shows a good percentage of sugar and is a highly desirable addition to the ration for all kinds of stock during the winter months.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF BEETS

Table Beets

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Lightning Blood. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 75
Crosby's Extra-Early Egyptian. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	20	70	2 75
Genesee Early Blood. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	20	70	2 75
Genesee All-Seasons. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	20	70	2 75
Perfected Half-Long. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	20	70*	2 75
Extra-Early Eclipse. A desirable very early Beet.....		20	50	2 00	
Bastian's Early Turnip. A light red variety.....		20	50	2 00	
Edmand's Early Blood. Very good for early or late.....		20	50	2 00	
Lentz's Blood. Another good one for early or late.....		20	50	2 00	
Bastian's Half-Long. The original of this type.....		20	50	2 00	
Long Smooth Blood. The best long table Beet.....		20	50	2 00	

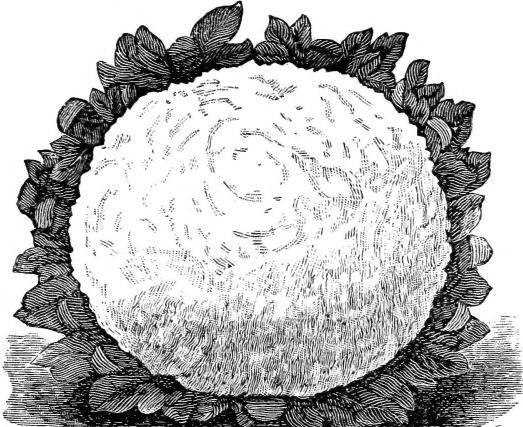
Stock Beets

	1/4lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Genesee Improved Sugar. (In sealed bags.) See description.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$1 00
Genesee Golden Giant Mangel. (In sealed bags.) See description.....	10	25	1 00
Genesee Red Giant Mangel. (In sealed bags.) See description.....	10	25	1 00
Lane's Imperial Sugar. Very largely planted for stock.....	10	20	.90
Golden Tankard. A standard Mangel for stock feeding.....	10	20	.90
Long Red Mangel. A productive variety; good keeper.....	10	20	.90

BROCCOLI

Resembles Cauliflower in appearance and uses, but is more hardy and therefore better suited to cool northern localities. In this section, however, Broccoli does not succeed any better than Cauliflower and the quality is not nearly so good.

Early Purple Cape. (In sealed bags.) Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75.



GENESEE EARLY PRIZE CAULIFLOWER.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce for 2,000 plants

Sprouts resemble small cabbages, growing closely on the stalk of the plant and are highly esteemed for boiling during the winter months. Sow the seed in hotbeds in March, transplanting in the open ground in May, or sow in May and transplant in July, leaving in the ground for the frost to mellow the buds.

Improved Half-Dwarf. (In sealed bags.) Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.60.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce for 2,000 plants

An extra rich soil is essential for the successful cultivation of this delicious vegetable. Plant and cultivate the same as for cabbage, watering liberally during dry weather. Liquid manure is beneficial. This crop pays splendidly if given careful attention.

GENESEE EARLY PRIZE. (In sealed bags.) The earliest and most reliable variety. It is a sure header. Under favorable conditions every plant will form a large, solid, perfect head of the finest table quality. It is desirable to plant this variety in succession throughout the season, as it is equally good for early or late planting. $\frac{1}{4}$ pkt. 10 cts., full pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$3.

Early Snowball. Good, but not equal to above. Pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$2.50.

Large Algiers. (Late.) Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts.

Carrot

One ounce to 100 feet of row

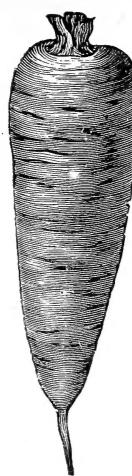
Sow the seed in finely cultivated ground as soon as it becomes warm and settled in the spring. In garden planting, put the seed half an inch deep in rows 15 inches apart, and thin to about 5 inches apart in the row. Avoid sowing on newly manured ground, as it thus tends to produce forked roots.

Selected Early Scarlet. This is the best early variety, either for forcing or outdoor planting.

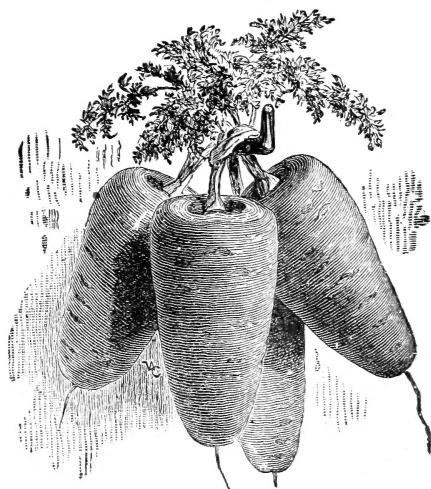
GENESEE HALF-LONG. A handsome cylinder-shaped Carrot, smooth; flesh of fine texture with little core, and a heavy producer.

GENESEE THICK-SET. This variety resembles somewhat the last named, but has a larger diameter, hence its name. For planting where the soil is not very deep and the subsoil stiff, it has no equal. In fact, it is an exceedingly desirable variety for all soils and all uses, giving a large outturn of roots excellent for either table or stable.

Improved Long Orange. A desirable Carrot for garden or field culture. Excellent for feeding to milch cows, as it increases the flow of milk and imparts to the butter a delicious flavor and a rich golden color. Dairymen would do well to feed more Carrots and dispense with coloring extracts for milk and butter.



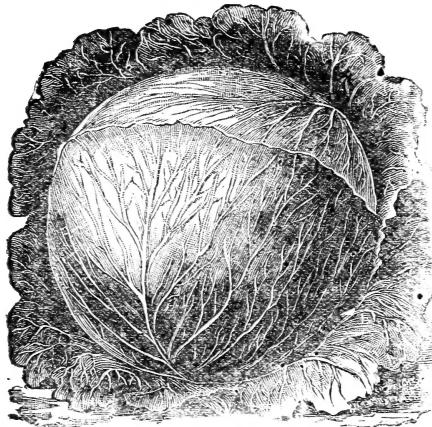
IMPROVED LONG ORANGE CARROT.



GENESEE THICK SET CARROT.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF CARROT

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.	
Selected Early Scarlet. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	
Genesee Half-Long. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	20	70	
Genesee Thick-Set. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		\$0 05	10	20	70
Improved Long Orange. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		05	10	20	70
Danvers Half-Long. Good for general crop.....		10	20	60	
Long Orange. The old standard variety.....		10	20	60	
Gueraude, or Oxheart. A good Carrot for table or feeding.....		10	20	60	
Chantenay. A variety producing well and of good quality.....		10	20	60	



GENESEE EARLY SOLID.

larger yield by several hundred heads per acre.

GENESEE MIDSEASON. This variety is a remarkably sure header even under adverse circumstances. The heads are somewhat flattened, hard, firm, fine in texture, uniformly weighing about ten pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has few loose leaves, is a good keeper and shipper, and becomes a favorite wherever tried in home or market garden.

Perfect Late Flat Dutch. The Flat Dutch is so well known as not to need description. The strain we offer has been developed by careful selection and cultivation, year after year, until perfection has practically been reached. Heavy yields and highest quality at every point are the results obtained.

Perfect Late Drumhead. The same process of development as just described has been followed in perfecting the Drumhead, resulting in the best Cabbage in cultivation of the Drumhead type. Planters may rely on the Perfect Late Drumhead and the Perfect Late Flat Dutch (both kinds sold in sealed bags only) as the sure basis of success for their winter store of Cabbage.

GENESEE NEW SAVOY. The Savoy Cabbage is so distinctive that it holds a place of its own in public esteem. The consumer that wants Savoy Cabbage can not be put off with anything else. Grow for him the Genesee New Savoy, and satisfaction deep and lasting will be the outcome.

Mammoth Rock Red. This is the best strain of red-headed Cabbage. In size of head, in quality and productiveness it surpasses all other varieties of this type; the only variety now planted to any extent.

Cabbage

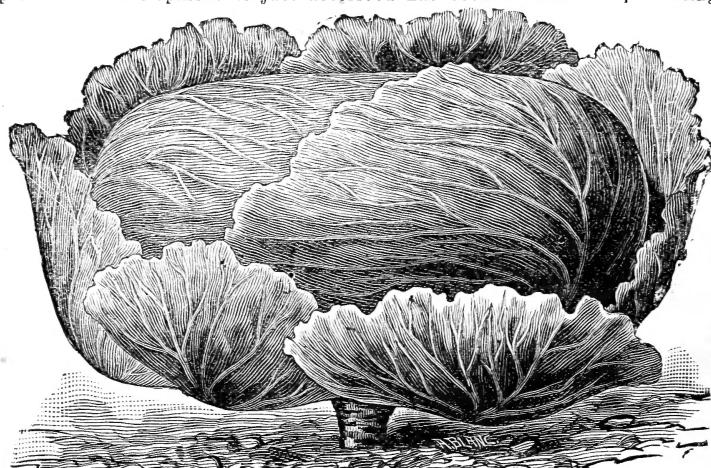
LONG ISLAND GROWN

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants

Sow the seed in hotbeds in February or March, and transplant in the open ground as early as it can be gotten in good condition. A month later follow with the second earliest, and in May sow the seed of the winter varieties, transplanting them in July. The early sorts can be planted about 2 feet apart each way, and the large late varieties about 3 feet apart.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. This is the most valuable early variety. Having few loose outside leaves, the plants may be set much closer than with other varieties and will produce a very large crop of cone-shaped solid heads. They will be ready to market in about 75 days from sowing the seed.

GENESEE EARLY SOLID. The earliest flat-headed variety. It has been developed by continued careful selection through a series of years, and is sure to produce deep flat heads, remarkably solid, of superb quality and uniform in color, form and size. The heads grow so free from spreading leaves as to allow closer planting than with other flat-headed varieties and a consequent



PERFECT LATE FLAT DUTCH.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF CABBAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 45	\$1 70
Genesee Early Solid. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		15	40	1 50
Genesee Midseason. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		15	40	1 50
Perfect Late Flat Dutch. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	15	40	1 50
Perfect Late Drumhead. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		15	40	1 50
Genesee New Savoy. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	15	45	1 70
Mammoth Rock Red. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	15	45	1 70
Early Winnigstadt. A small cone-shaped variety.....		15	40	1 50
Charleston Wakefield. Later than the Early Jersey Wakefield.....		15	45	1 70
Allhead Early. An early flat-headed variety.....		15	40	1 40
Early Flat Dutch. Resembling the last named.....		15	40	1 40
Early Summer. A good variety for second planting.....		15	40	1 40
Surehead. Highly esteemed by many planters.....		15	40	1 40
All Seasons. May be planted early or late.....		15	40	1 40
Succession. Closely resembling the last named.....		15	40	1 40
Flat Dutch. The old standard variety		15	35	1 30
Late Drumhead. Largely planted for winter use.....		15	35	1 30
Danish Ballhead. A solid medium-headed Cabbage.....		15	45	1 70

Celery

One ounce to 2,000 plants

Sow in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work in April. In June or July transplant into rows 3 feet apart for the dwarf varieties, 4 feet for the larger sorts and from 6 to 9 inches apart in the row. In transplanting, be careful to keep the ball of soil attached to the roots, and in setting the plant in the trench, press the earth firmly about the root with the foot. In dry weather water liberally, using liquid manure occasionally. About August 15 begin earthing up, taking care to prevent the soil falling into the heart of the plant. Continue this until the plants are thoroughly blanched.

Improved White Plume. A very early variety that blanches by simply tying the stalks together with slight earthing up. Its beautiful color, crispness and fine flavor make it a general favorite, and it has no superior for fall and early winter use. Our strain produces the most perfect type of this desirable Celery, and growers may plant it with confidence in highly satisfactory results.

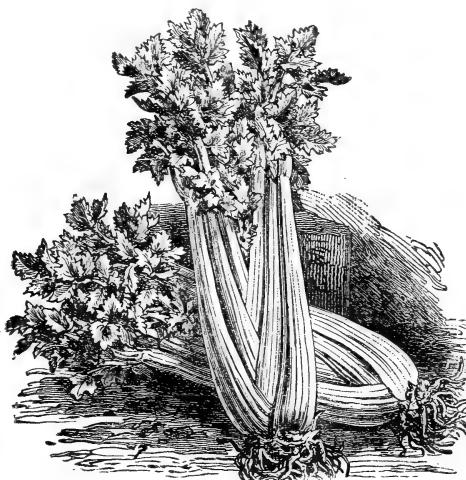
Golden Self-blanching. This wonderfully fine variety, as its name indicates, requires but slight earthing up. It attains a large size, but is very stocky and robust, of a beautiful waxy golden color, solid, crisp and having a rich nutty flavor. It is decidedly the best keeper of the self-blanching varieties, lasting well into the winter. The very best results are obtained by planting our improved strain of this grand variety.

Golden Rose. Closely resembles the last named in everything but color. The ribs are beautifully rose-colored and make a very pretty show on the table, while the quality is all that can be desired. Progressive market-gardeners can establish a trade on this unique variety that will pay them better than the ordinary kinds.

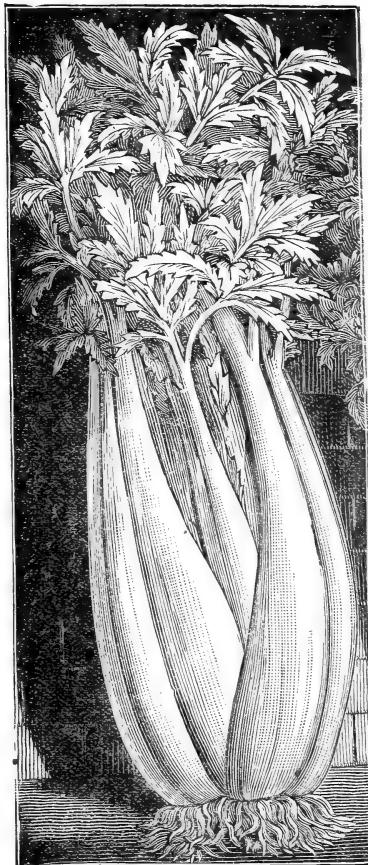
GENESEE DWARF GOLDEN. A superior half-dwarf variety, excelling in productiveness and flavor. It may be planted for early or late crop with equal success, but it is especially desirable as a late Celery on account of its splendid keeping quality. The bunches are compact and the stalks golden yellow, crisp and nutty to the taste.

GENESEE GIANT. The very best of the large Celeries for keeping through the winter. It requires to be well earthed up in order to blanch successfully, but the results are so satisfactory that the labor is well repaid. The stalks are broad, thick, crisp and stringless, of a fine nutty flavor. It makes large and attractive bunches, selling well in any market all through the winter and even into the spring.

Winter Queen. This variety is well named, as it excels as a long keeper. Even as late as May, when all other Celeries are usually done, it is frequently seen on the market selling at a high price. The plant is beautiful in appearance, of close habit and compact growth, and blanches to a beautiful cream white. Ribs perfectly solid, crisp and of delicious nutty flavor. This Celery is a valuable addition to the list of winter varieties and will undoubtedly become very popular with market-gardeners.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.



GENESEE GIANT.

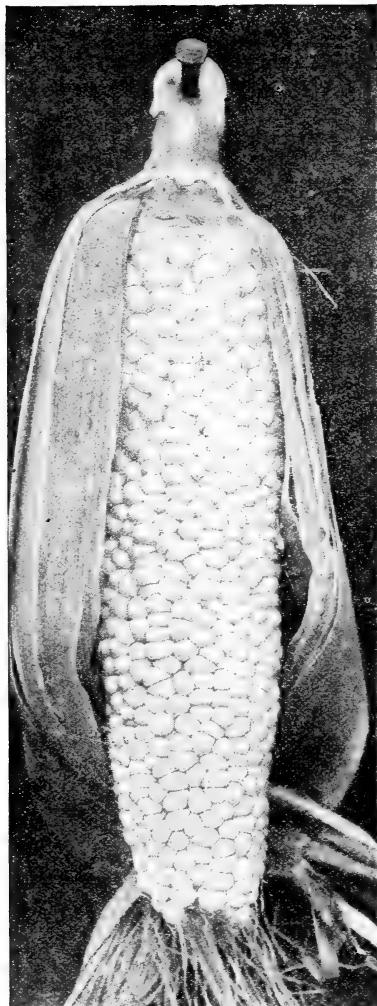
PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF CELERY

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Improved White Plume. (In sealed bags.) See description above.	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 50
Golden Self-blanching. (In sealed bags.) See description above.		20	60	2 30
Golden Rose. (In sealed bags.) See description above.		20	60	2 30
Genesee Dwarf Golden. (In sealed bags.) See description above.		15	40	1 50
Genesee Giant. (In sealed bags.) See description above.	05	15	40	1 50
Winter Queen. (In sealed bags.) See description above.		15	50	1 90
White Plume. The old standard early white Celery.		15	35	1 30
Golden Heart. A good winter Celery; half dwarf.		15	35	1 30
Perfection Heartwell. A long-keeping variety.		15	35	1 20
Giant Pascal. A large winter Celery, blanching well.		15	35	1 20
Flavoring. Good clean seed for use in soups and relishes.		05	10	20

Packets and Ounces will be sent by mail, postage paid, at prices given for all varieties of seed in this Catalogue. This does not apply to larger quantities, for which add 8 cts. per pound to cover postage.

Sugar Corn

One quart for 200 hills



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, according to the variety, or in drills 4 feet apart, and about 9 inches apart in the row. Be sure to put in plenty of seed, and be equally sure to thin out, so that there will be not more than three stalks to the square yard. Break off all side shoots. The Adams may be planted early in April, but it is a great mistake to plant the Sugar varieties until the ground is thoroughly warm.

GENESEE EARLY SUGAR. Hitherto the early Sugar Corn has produced ears of such small size as to be scarcely marketable. This variety is a distinct departure from the old type; the ears are nearly as large as the late varieties, well filled to the end with deep pure white grains, having a rich sugary flavor. By selecting for very early planting a loamy soil in a dry warm location, roasting ears of this variety may be had ready for market as early as from such varieties as the Early Adams, and so far superior to them in quality as to control the market and sell at the very highest price.

New England Sugar. One of the sweetest varieties, and very productive. As its name implies, it is grown very largely in New England, and it is there known as an early kind, while in this section it comes in as a second-early. The ears are large, twelve-rowed, well filled out and have a delicious flavor.

Country Gentleman. The sweetest Corn grown. The ears are of medium size, set irregularly and closely with narrow, deep grains, so agreeable to the taste that the demand in our markets is always greater than the supply. As a rule two or three ears are set on each stalk, giving a large outturn of marketable ears to the acre, selling always at the top price.

Stowell's Improved Evergreen. The original Evergreen Corn had no equal in quality and productiveness, but unquestionably it has deteriorated in the years that have elapsed since its introduction. The strain that we now offer has been developed with the fixed idea in mind of getting back to the original type and maintaining the high standard as first established by Mr. Stowell. The cob is long and slender, closely set throughout with deep, rather narrow grains, even to the very point of the ear. Each stalk bears at least one perfect ear and generally a second of good size. The grain is deeply indented at the outer end, showing a high percentage of sugar. Every home and market garden should have at least 50 per cent of its crop of Sugar Corn in this grand variety.

Mammoth Sugar. A large-eared variety, following the Improved Evergreen in maturing. It produces mammoth ears, frequently 14 inches in length. The ears are thick through, with many rows of large, broad grains of the finest quality.

POP CORN

White Rice. Beautiful pearly white ears with sharp-pointed grains like rice. The very best variety grown, holding its own against all competitors.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF CORN

Sugar Corn is a very short crop this year, hence high prices

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
*Genesee Early Sugar. (In sealed bags). See description above.....	\$0 20	\$1 40	\$5 50
New England Sugar. (In sealed bags). See description above.....	20	1 40	5 50
Country Gentleman. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	30	2 00	7 50
*Stowell's Improved Evergreen. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	25	1 70	6 50
Mammoth Sugar. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	30	2 00	7 50
Adams' Extra-Early. Very hardy and early, but not a Sugar Corn.....	15	90	3 50
Adams' Early. Larger ears than last named, same quality.....	15	90	3 50
Stabler's Early. A good early variety of real Sugar Corn.....	20	1 30	5 00
Early Giant. A desirable early Corn of good quality.....	20	1 30	5 00
Early Champion. A large-eared early variety.....	20	1 30	5 00
Squantum. A second-early; prolific and of fine quality.....	20	1 20	4 50
Stowell's Evergreen. Of the usual type and quality.....	25	1 60	6 25
Late Mammoth. A large-eared Corn, maturing quite late.....	25	1 70	6 50
White Rice Pop Corn. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	15	80	3 00

Large box packets of the varieties marked thus (*) may be included in mail orders at 10 cents each, postage free. For quarts and pints, by mail, add 15 cents per quart to cover postage

Cucumber

One ounce to 50 hills

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, sandy loam. Do not plant in the open ground until there is a prospect of settled warm weather. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way, preparing previously by mixing thoroughly a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. When all danger from insects is past thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to the hill.

GENESEE SHORT GREEN. This variety should be planted for the first crop, as it very quickly matures Cucumbers of sufficient size for slicing, which are crisp and fine flavored. It also makes fine pickles when the fruit is gathered half-grown.

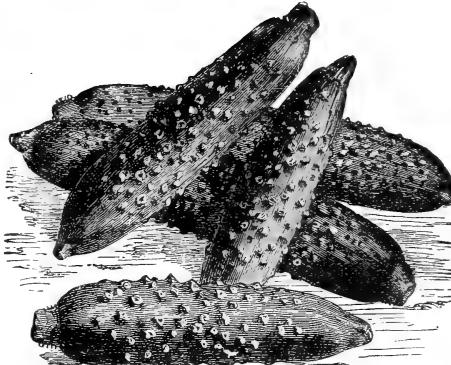
Improved White Spine. A great favorite among the early varieties. Of medium size; flesh crisp and of best quality for slicing. It is very prolific, a sure cropper, and is excellent for pickles as well as table vegetable.

Improved Long Green. Dark green, tender, crisp, very productive, of fine flavor. Our strain of this variety is the result of careful selection of the best type in each year's crop, and saving those alone for seed stock. Growers will find it an exceptionally fine Cucumber; excellent for slicing when full grown, or pickling when partly matured.

GENESEE PICKLE. Largely planted by the most careful pickle growers; esteemed by them as the "perfect pickle." If the fruit is gathered as soon as large enough for pickles, the vines will continue bearing through a long season, producing a large quantity of perfect shaped pickles of the highest quality.

Everbearing. Small, very early; valuable as a green pickle. The vines continue to flower and bear fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe Cucumbers are picked off or not, which is a special characteristic of this variety. Enormously productive.

Gherkin, or Burr. A very prolific, small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickles. The fruits are 2 to 3 inches long, thick, rounded form, closely covered with spines.



GENESEE SHORT GREEN.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF CUCUMBER

A Very Short Seed Crop this Year

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Genesee Short Green. (In sealed bags.) See description above		\$0 15	\$0 45	\$1 60
Improved White Spine. (In sealed bags.) See description above	\$0 05	15	45	1 70
Improved Long Green. (In sealed bags.) See description above		05	15	1 60
Genesee Pickle. (In sealed bags.) See description above		05	15	1 60
Everbearing. (In sealed bags.) See description above		15	45	1 60
Gherkin, or Burr. (In sealed bags.) See description above		15	45	1 70
Early Frame. A good early variety for slicing or pickles		15	45	1 60
Early Cluster. A small-fruited Cucumber, growing in bunches		15	45	1 60
Early Russian. A desirable variety for first crop		15	45	1 60
White Spine. The old standard variety; good quality		15	45	1 60
Long Green. Well known but not equal to our sealed stock		15	45	1 60
Jersey Pickle. Largely grown for pickles; not equal to Genesee Pickle		15	45	1 60
Green Prolific. A good pickling Cucumber		15	45	1 60
Boston Pickling. Closely resembling the last named		15	45	1 60

CORN SALAD

One ounce to 150 feet of row

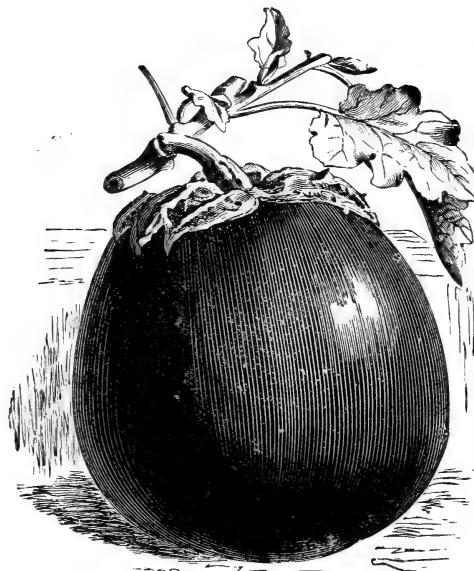
If sown early in the spring in rows 1 foot apart, it is fit for use in 6 or 8 weeks. If wanted to come early in the spring, sow in September, and winter over exactly as spinach.

Large-seeded. (In sealed bags.) Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

CRESS

A pungent salad, which should be sown early in the spring, very thickly in shallow drills, and at short intervals for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Extra-Curled. (In sealed bags.) This variety is also called Peppergrass, and is the best kind to plant in dry soils. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.



GENESEE EARLY BEAUTY EGGPLANT.

EGGPLANT

One ounce for 1,000 plants

Sow early in the spring in hotbeds, or in window boxes, and plant out after the weather becomes warm and settled, from 2 to 3 feet apart.

GENESEE EARLY BEAUTY. (In sealed bags.) A variety of recent introduction that bids fair to displace every other kind. It is extremely early, maturing its fruit at least ten days before the New York Improved Large Purple, and thus commands the most desirable market period, while the whole crop comes to full size before being caught by frost. The skin is throughout a lustrous purplish black, giving great beauty to the large, finely shaped, solid fruit. The plants branch freely near the ground and grow in broad sturdy bushes, bearing abundantly. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

New York Improved Large Purple. A standard variety of good quality. Oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.25.

ENDIVE

One ounce to 150 feet of row

For early supply sow in April. The main sowings are made in June and July, in rows 1 foot apart. Thin out to 9 inches apart in the rows. When the plants are grown, gather up the leaves and tie together the tips with a string, thus blanching the inner leaves.

Improved Green Curled. (In sealed bags.) Much superior to the old type of Green Curled. The leaves are finely cut and curled, giving the plant a rich mossy appearance. The large white heart is fleshy and tender. This variety is equally good for early or late planting and may supersede every other kind. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

GOURLDS

These are plants that have the peculiar characteristic of producing seed-vessels that, when matured and dried, are useful for many household and farm purposes.

Japanese Nest-Egg. (In sealed bags.) These exactly resemble the eggs of hens, making capital nest-eggs, as they do not break and are not injured by wet or cold. The vines are quite ornamental. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.80.

The Dipper. (In sealed bags.) Named for its resemblance to that utensil. The capacity varies from a quart to a pint and the handle is 6 to 12 inches long. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.80.

Sugar Trough. (In sealed bags.) This variety grows somewhat pear-shaped and, by sawing off across near the middle, large dishes or buckets may be made holding 2 to 10 gallons each. The shell when dried is light, but thick and hard, and will last for years. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.80.

KALE

One ounce for 2,000 plants

Sow the latter part of April or early in May, in prepared beds, covering the seed thinly and evenly. Transplant in June, and treat like cabbage. The varieties are all hardy, and are best when touched with frost.

GENESEE GREEN CURLED. (In sealed bags.) This is the best variety of Kale for productiveness, quality and beauty of appearance. The leaves are beautifully curled and wrinkled, of a bright green color, while the plant is hardy and will stand out uninjured through any cold weather not below zero. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 70 cts.

Dwarf German Green. A well-known variety of good quality. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Green Curled Scotch. A good Kale, but not equal to Genesee Green Curled described above. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Imperial Long Standing. Liked by some growers, but not largely planted. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

KOHLRABI

One ounce to 150 feet of row

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and the turnip. Sow seed in May or June, in rows 18 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches apart in the row. Culture is about the same as for turnips.

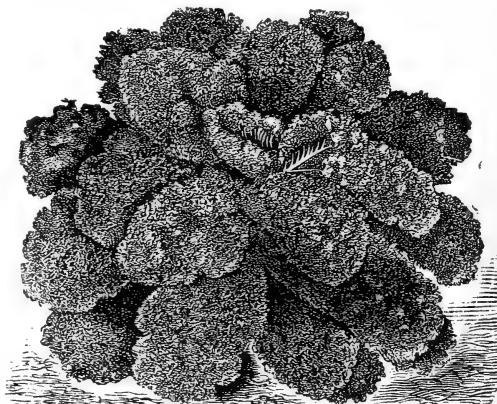
Early White Vienna. (In sealed bags.) This produces early bulbs, rather small, but in great number, while the flesh is white, tender and of finest quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.80.

LEEK

One ounce for 1,000 plants

Sow as early in the spring as practicable, in rows 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 or 8 inches high, transplant to rows 10 inches apart each way, as deep as possible, so that the necks may be blanched.

Large American Flag. (In sealed bags.) This is a strong-growing variety, producing large, thick stems of mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.



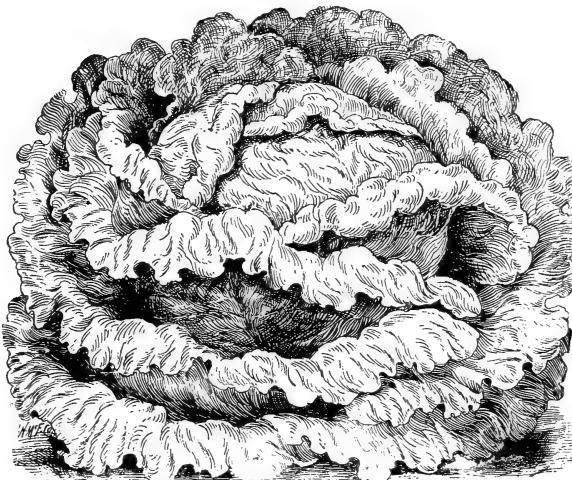
GENESEE GREEN CURLED KALE.

Lettuce

One ounce to 3,000 plants

The seed may be sown in the open ground in mid-September and transplanted to coldframes as soon as large enough to handle, being wintered over the same as early cabbage. For setting out in the spring, sow the seed in hotbeds in February or in cold-frames in March. For the main crop, sow every three weeks from April 15 to August 15, in rows 1 foot apart, and thin the plants to 1 foot apart in the row.

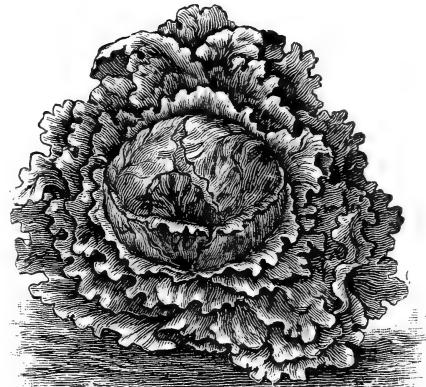
GENESEE EARLY CURLLED. This variety does not form heads but makes large, compact bunches of light green leaves with finely curled or fringed edges. Its delicious quality and handsome appearance make it the most popular non-heading market variety to come in late in the season after the head Lettuces are exhausted. It is useful also for outdoor planting early in the spring.



BIG BOSTON.

GENESEE WONDERFUL and IMPROVED HANSON are the two best varieties for outdoor culture for the general summer crop. The Wonderful produces the largest heads, and both yield the finest solid heads with inner leaves exceedingly sweet, tender and crisp, and outer leaves light green and palatable, having no bitter taste, as is sometimes noticed in summer Lettuce. Both are sure headers and slow to run to seed. Neither of them is as desirable for forcing and early outdoor culture as Genesee Butter and Big Boston.

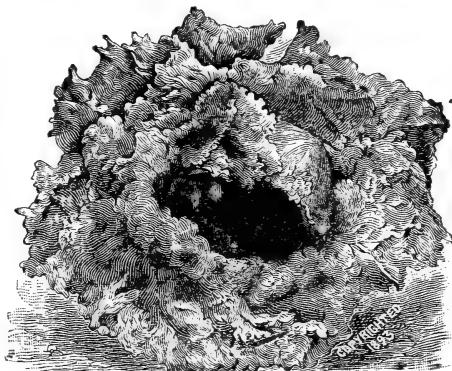
GENESEE ICEBERG. A new variety that has shown splendid results for summer culture. It is unquestionably the most beautiful Lettuce in cultivation. The extremely solid heads are formed by closely infolding leaves, thoroughly blanched by their natural formation and exceedingly tender and crisp, even when matured in the hottest day of summer. Surrounding this head are large curly leaves of a beautiful light green color.



GENESEE BUTTER.

Big Boston. This is a fine forcing variety for coldframe during the winter months, as it produces heads of very large size, and succeeds better in a cooler temperature than most forcing strains. The large heads are beautifully blanched and of superior quality. It also heads well in the open ground during the cool weather of spring or fall, and is one of the earliest varieties in outdoor culture.

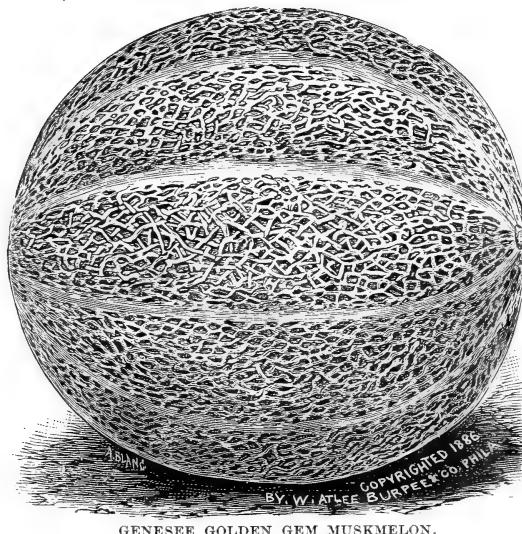
GENESEE BUTTER. A variety of great value along the same lines as the one just described. The heads are not quite so large as the Big Boston, but they are very solid, buttery white within and beautifully green without. Either the Genesee Butter or the Big Boston, if grown from seed of the sealed Genesee strain, may be relied upon to give the utmost satisfaction for winter forcing or early outdoor culture.



GENESEE WONDERFUL.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF LETTUCE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Genesee Early Curled. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
Big Boston. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	30	1 00
Genesee Butter. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	30	1 00
Genesee Wonderful. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	30	1 00
Improved Hanson. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	30	1 00
Genesee Iceberg. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	30	1 00
Early Curled Silesia. A small loose-leaved kind.....		10	20	70
Black-seeded Simpson. A larger variety of the same character.....		10	20	70
Tomhannock. A curled Lettuce of good quality and size.....		10	20	70
Grand Rapids. A popular loose-headed variety.....		10	20	70
Speckled Dutch Butter. A good forcing Lettuce.....		10	20	70
Silver Ball. A solid-headed Lettuce of good quality.....		10	20	70
Salamander. A summer Lettuce that stands the heat well.....		10	20	70



GENESEE GOLDEN GEM MUSKMELON.

SALMON-FLESH GENESEE. This is undoubtedly the finest salmon-fleshed melon in cultivation. The fruit is globe-shaped, of medium size, with a distinct dark green skin and lighter bands between the ribs. The flesh which is very thick, is of beautiful salmon color, ripening thoroughly to the rind, and with a luscious sweetness that is unsurpassed.

GREEN FLESH GENESEE. Resembling closely the last named in all particulars except the color, which, as the name indicates, is green. It is equally prolific and of equally high quality as the salmon-flesh variety.

Montreal Market. A large-fruited variety of superior quality and very productive. The large melons are nearly round in form, slightly flattened at the ends, with very large, broad, heavy ribs. The skin is dark green, thickly covered with heavy netting. The flesh is often two inches thick, light green, melting and of delicious flavor. Altogether it is a melon of strikingly handsome appearance and fine quality.

Bay View. An oblong melon of good size. The vines are strong, vigorous and productive. Fruits are well ribbed, heavily netted, with light green flesh of superior quality. It is the best variety of the long oval type.

Muskmelon (CANTALOUE)

One ounce for 60 hills

Melons thrive best in a moderately enriched light soil. After all danger of frost is over plant the seed in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 10 to 12 seeds to the hill. When well up, and all danger from insects is past, pull out all but 3 or 4 plants. Pinch off the ends of the leading shoots to induce early fruiting.

Improved Jenny Lind. The earliest and one of the sweetest varieties in cultivation. The melons are small, flattened in form, but showing quite generally a button on the blossom, and more or less distinctly marked. They are heavily ribbed and netted, and the flesh is uniformly sweet and melting.

GENESEE GOLDEN GEM. Somewhat resembling the well-known Netted Gem, but larger, a little more oblong in shape, and having much better shipping and keeping qualities. The fruits are always finely netted and of a grayish golden yellow hue when ripened. The flesh is light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor. Added to these splendid qualities, it is a heavy producer.



GREEN FLESH GENESEE MUSKMELON.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF MUSKMELON

A short seed crop this year

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Improved Jenny Lind. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
Genesee Golden Gem. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	30	1 00
Salmon Flesh Genesee. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	30	1 00
Green Flesh Genesee. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	30	1 00
Montreal Market. (In sealed bags.) See description above...Crop destroyed by flood..				
Bay View. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	10	30	1 00	
Jenny Lind. A good standard variety, but not equal to the Improved.....	10	30	1 00	
Extra-Early Hackensack. A desirable early melon.....	10	25	80	
Netted Gem. A green-fleshed round melon of good quality.....	10	25	70	
Rocky Ford. The famous Colorado melon; true stock.....	10	25	80	
Emerald Gem. A salmon-fleshed melon; good quality.....	10	25	80	
Miller's Cream. Resembles the last named, but larger.....	10	25	80	
Baltimore Acme. An oval melon, slightly pointed; good shipper.....	10	25	80	
Casaba. A large oval variety of fair quality.....	10	25	80	

PACKETS AND OUNCES WILL BE SENT BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, AT PRICES GIVEN FOR ALL VARIETIES OF SEED IN THIS CATALOGUE. THIS DOES NOT APPLY TO LARGER QUANTITIES, FOR WHICH ADD 8 CENTS PER POUND TO COVER POSTAGE.

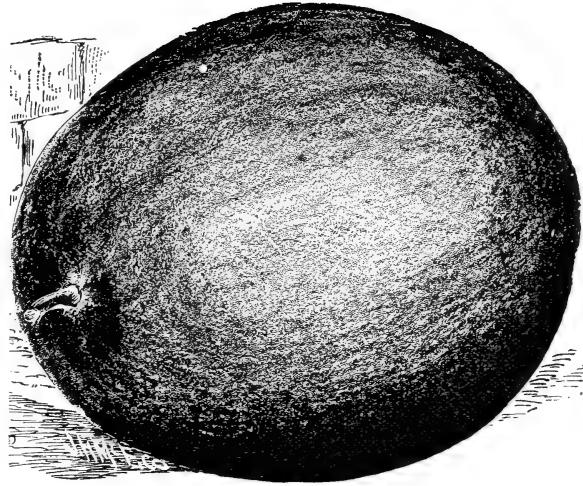
Watermelon

One ounce for 30 hills

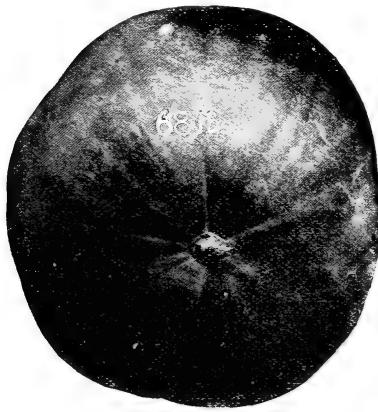
Treat the same as cantaloupe, except that the seed should be planted twice the distance apart each way.

GENESEE SWEET. This is a melon especially desirable for the family garden or home market, as it will not stand shipping long distances. Its luscious, melting flavor it is not equaled by any other variety. The melons are of large size, oblong in form, with dark green skin and very thin rind which is quite brittle. The flesh is bright scarlet, with broad, solid heart, the seeds being bunched close to the rind. Crisp, sugary, and free from the slightest stringiness, it appeals with irresistible force to the taste of every lover of this delicious fruit.

Improved Dixie. A new strain of the well-known favorite variety, showing a marked improvement in quality and retaining the good shipping traits of the original stock. It is a good general melon either for home use or for



GENESEE SWEET.



TRIUMPH.

sending to distant markets. The fruits are large, oblong in form; skin dark green, with stripes of lighter shade; bright red flesh of fine tasty flavor.

Triumph. This is the great shipping melon, in which point it surpasses all other varieties, just as the Genesee Sweet surpasses all others as a home melon. The Triumph melons grow uniformly to a very large size and handsome appearance, rather shortened in form but very thick through; skin deep bluish green, with dark red flesh of excellent quality that holds its solidity and crispness an unusually long time. These qualities make it, as stated, the finest shipping melon in cultivation, while not detracting in the least from its desirability as a melon for home markets and the home table, for which use it is greatly esteemed by many local planters.

GENESEE ICING. A melon somewhat resembling the Improved Dixie in its many desirable qualities, except that the color is a mottled very light green. The flesh is deep red in color and of the very finest flavor. A good melon for home or shipping. It is oblong in form, and grows to a large marketable size; the vines are vigorous and abundant bearers of the handsome fruit.

Colorado Preserving Citron. This is the largest fruited and best Citron for use in preserving. The flesh is clear white, very solid and of the highest quality.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF WATERMELON

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Genesee Sweet. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
Improved Dixie. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	20	60
Triumph. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	20	60
Genesee Icing. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	20	60
Colorado Preserving Citron. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	20	60
The Boss. A short, very dark green melon; good for home use.....		10	20	50
Round Light Icing. The well-known light green melon.....		10	20	50
Gray Monarch. Resembles the last named in color; oblong form.....		10	20	50
Mountain Sweet. An old variety, not now largely planted.....		10	20	50
Kolb Gem. A good shipping melon but not equal to the Triumph.....		10	20	50

NASTURTIUM

One ounce to 15 feet of row

When listed under vegetable seeds, Nasturtiums are intended to be grown for the seed-pods, which, if picked young, make excellent pickles. Plant late in the spring and train on fence or trellis. Very little attention is needed in growing Nasturtiums, as the vines, once started, take care of themselves and grow luxuriantly.

Tall, or Major. (In sealed bags.) Mixed varieties that grow the seed-pods most abundantly. Our strain, while serving this utilitarian purpose, is also highly ornamental in both flowers and leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

For greater variety and more vivid colorings, see Nasturtiums, under Flower Seeds

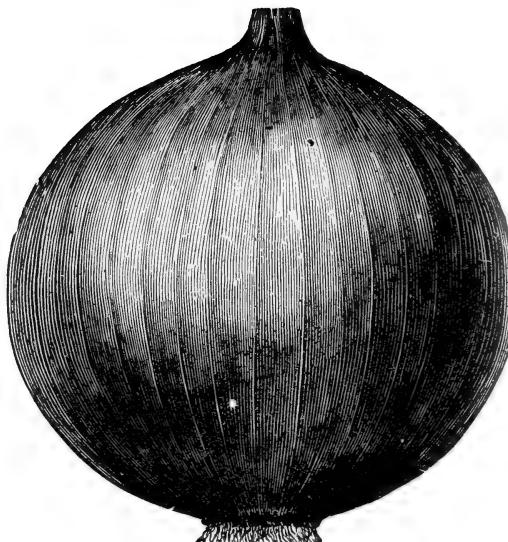
OKRA

One ounce for 100 hills

Sow late in the spring in drills 3 feet apart, and thin out to from 9 to 12 inches apart. Or they may be raised in hotbeds and transplanted. The pods, when young, are excellent for soups and stews.

Dwarf Green Prolific. (In sealed bags.) An excellent variety of stocky growth; wonderfully prolific and much earlier than the tall varieties. Pods of good size and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Perfected Mammoth Pod. (In sealed bags.) A new variety of exceptional merit, producing pods of unusual length, of fine color, form and quality. The pods are so thickly set on the plants as to make the yield extraordinary. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1/4lb. 25c., lb. 80c.



GENESEE YELLOW GLOBE.

Improved Silverskin. The best strain of white Onion to grow for sets. These yield most abundantly and are easily kept with proper care. The large, somewhat flattened Onions produced the second year are unsurpassed in quality, have excellent form and size, and are good keepers.

FOR LARGE ONIONS, plant the sets obtained from the above varieties, or they may be grown quite as easily and much more cheaply direct from the seed the first season, by sowing the seed of any of the varieties named below, at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. After the plants are well set, thin out to about three inches apart in the row so as to give the bulbs space to grow to full size. If the ground is rich and well tilled, a surprisingly large outturn will be obtained per acre, when any of the following varieties are planted.

GENESEE YELLOW GLOBE. This is the finest variety of long-keeping Onion to grow direct from the seed. The bulbs, when matured, are uniformly of good size, fine form, beautiful color and splendid keepers. The outside skin is a pale yellow, but the flesh is pure white, crisp and mild-flavored.

GENESEE WHITE GLOBE. Worthy to be classed with the last named and possessing all of its splendid qualities. It differs only in color of outside skin, which is silvery white. The bulbs are perfect globe-shaped and always command the highest price. With ordinarily good care and attention, they will keep very late in the season, being unequaled among white Onions in this respect.

Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker. The finest type of the Spanish or Italian Onion. The bulbs grow to immense size, perfect globe-shaped, with thin skin of a bright straw color; flesh pure white, fine-grained and mild-flavored. Originally they were not good keepers, but have been much improved in this respect by careful cultivation and selection. It is recommended, however, that they be disposed of during the fall or early winter and not kept late in the season.

Mammoth Silver King. An Italian Onion, growing to very large size, of attractive form and handsome appearance, maturing early. The thin skin is a clear silvery white; flesh snow-white, sweet and tender. This variety is not a particularly good keeper and should be marketed soon after harvesting when they can generally be sold at a good profit.

Onion

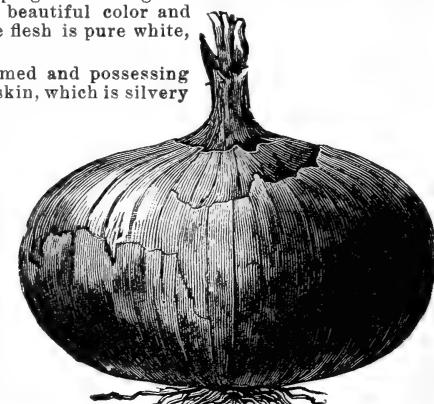
To grow small sets, sow in drills 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre. To grow large Onions direct from seed, sow 1 ounce to 100 feet of row, 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

The Onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil. The ground should be prepared the previous autumn by plowing or spading in deeply a heavy dressing of well-rotted stable manure. As early in the spring as possible, work the ground until mellow and finely pulverized. Sow the seed in drills about 18 inches apart. Cover lightly with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or a light roller; in larger operations, use a seed drill. Keep the ground free from weeds, taking care not to cover the bulbs with dirt or disturb them by too close or careless working.

FOR SETS, the following varieties are the best. Sow the quantity per acre given above; if sowed thinner the bulbs will likely grow too large. These sets may be wintered over by spreading thinly on a dry floor.

Early Red. A quick-growing, extra-early Onion, producing somewhat flattened bulbs of medium size, close-grained, solid and mild flavored. It is productive and a good keeper.

Yellow Dutch. This is undoubtedly the finest yellow Onion to grow for sets. It produces an enormous quantity of the little set Onions, which keep well and when replanted the following spring grow into large Onions of fine form, size and quality.



YELLOW DUTCH.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF ONION

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Early Red. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 90	
Yellow Dutch. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	25	90
Improved Silverskin. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		15	50	1 80
Genesee Yellow Globe. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 05	10	30	1 00
Genesee White Globe. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	15	50	1 80
Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	30	1 00
Mammoth Silver King. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	30	1 00
Yellow Flat Danvers. A good set Onion, but not equal to Yellow Dutch.....		10	25	80
Yellow Globe Danvers. A standard variety for sets or large Onions.....		10	25	80
White Wetherskin. Good, but not equal to the Improved.....		15	45	1 60
Red Wethersfield. The standard red Onion for late keeping.....		10	30	1 00

YELLOW ONION SETS. Prices vary with the market. Present price..... \$0 10 \$0 70 \$2 50

WHITE ONION SETS. Prices vary with the market. Present price..... 15 90 3 50

Peas

One quart to 100 feet of row

Peas delight in a light, rich soil, and, especially for the dwarf kinds, the soil can hardly be too rich. For market crop, sow in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and in private gardens in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, using brush or trellis for the tall varieties, covering the seed 2 to 3 inches deep. Sow the extra-earlies in March, or earlier if the ground can be worked. The wrinkled kind, except the Genesee New Wonderful, should not be planted until the ground is warmer, as they are liable to rot. Make plantings every two weeks as late as August, when the extra-earlies can be again sown for a fall crop.

The varieties marked with a (*) are wrinkled

GENESEE EXTRA-EARLY. This variety is the finest strain of all the extra-earlies that mature a yellow seed-pea. The pods are of large size, well filled with round, smooth, green peas of the finest flavor. It is a great bearer and matures its crop with such regularity that it can be disposed of in two or three pickings. This feature gives it great value to market-gardeners, allowing them to clear the ground quickly for a succeeding crop. Combined with this is extreme earliness and high quality, in which points it is not equaled by any other variety, except the Improved Alaska, described below. The genuine sealed stock is so reasonable in price this year that no one can afford to buy the inferior sorts so freely offered in certain cheap markets.

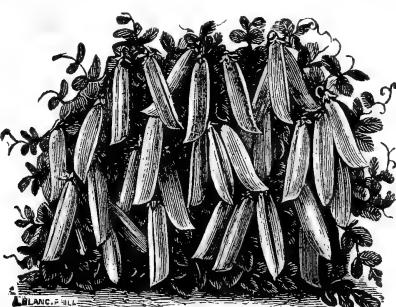
Improved Alaska. A highly perfected strain of this popular favorite. The vines are vigorous and bushy, entirely free from runners, yielding an immense product of dark green pods, ripening uniformly, and completely filled with peas of the finest flavor. Both pods and peas retain their green color and freshness much longer than any other extra-early. This quality gives it exceptional value as a market or canning Pea. In recent years the demand for Alaskas has been so great, and often so indiscriminate, as to induce unscrupulous dealers to offer, under the name of Alaska, large lots of blue Peas of uncertain origin. These are grown on western farms as a field crop from impure seed stock and without any care further than is given to the growing of ordinary field Peas. As a consequence the seed that is produced is mixed with the blue field Peas and make a crop full of runners, uneven in ripening and of inferior quality. We warn growers against this low-priced stock, and to protect our customers we will supply the Improved Alaska only in sealed bags. In our price-list below will also be found the regular Alaskas, such as we have sold the past years with satisfaction to our customers. They are just as good this year as before. They are not the cheap miscellaneous stock referred to above, but are the equal of any Alaska, except the Improved Alaska in sealed bags.

***GENESEE NEW WONDERFUL.** This variety is well named; it is a wonderful Pea in that it combines the extreme earliness of the best varieties of round Peas with the fine quality, delicious flavor and productiveness of the best wrinkled sorts. It is something new to have a wrinkled Pea that may be planted as early as the Alaska and come into market with the extra-earlies. Compared with American Wonder or Little Gem, it may be planted earlier than they, will mature in less time and produce a crop one half larger, of fully as good quality. Growers need not hesitate to plant the Genesee New Wonderful in any dry, warm location having a sandy loam soil, as early as the Genesee Extra-Early or the Improved Alaska.

***Prosperity.** This new variety combines earliness with great productiveness and delicious flavor. The vines have heavy stems with large dark green leaves. They produce uniformly large pods, measuring 4 to 5 inches long, nearly round and well filled with very handsome peas of the best quality. The plants continue bearing for some time after the first pods are ready, a characteristic making it particularly desirable for the family garden. It is also equally desirable for any market gardener having a high-class family trade.

***Excelsior.** A variety that has largely superseded the American Wonder, as it is equally quick-growing and early, while it produces pods a third longer and closely packed to the ends with large, delicious peas. It is undoubtedly one of the best dwarf Peas in cultivation.

***GENESEE GEM.** A Pea of the Little Gem type, but a great improvement on it, both in quantity and quality of product. The vines are sturdy and bear an enormous quantity of pods 2 to 3 inches long, nearly round and completely filled with large peas of delicious flavor. A desirable variety for either private or market garden.



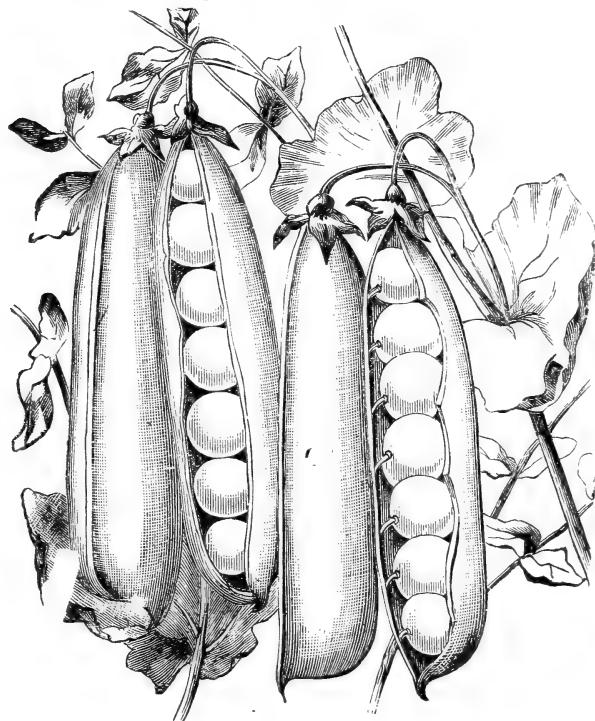
GENESEE EXTRA-EARLY.



MAMMOTH SUGAR MARROW.
(See page 16.)

MEDIUM EARLY AND LATE PEAS

***Improved Abundance.** An old favorite brought to the highest state of perfection by careful selection and cultivation through a series of years. The result has been a Pea of great merit, both as to quantity and quality of the crop. The vines are vigorous growers, producing long, round pods, well filled with large peas of the finest quality. As a second-early the Improved Abundance is unsurpassed.



GENESEE DAISY.

a combination long desired by market-gardeners. Unlike the Marrowfat, both pods and peas retain their green color and fresh quality until entirely marketed. See illustration on page 15.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF PEAS

Early Varieties

	Height	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
*Genesee Extra-Early. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 15.....	2 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 10	\$4 00
Improved Alaska. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 15.....	2 ft.	20	1 10	4 00
Genesee New Wonderful. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 15.....	18 in.	25	1 70	6 50
Prosperity. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 15.....	2 ft.	35	2 50	
*Excelsior. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 15.....	15 in.	25	1 60	6 00
Genesee Gem. (In sealed bags.) See description on page 15.....	18 in.	25	1 40	5 50
First and Best. A well-known variety; early and good bearer.....	2 ft.	15	1 00	3 75
Philadelphia Extra-Early. A good early, but not equal to the Genesee.....	2 ft.	15	1 00	3 75
Alaska. The best stock; equal to any but the Improved.....	2 ft.	15	1 00	3 75
Surprise, or Eclipse. Very early wrinkled sort.....	18 in.	25	1 50	5 75
American Wonder. A very dwarf early wrinkled Pea.....	12 in.	25	1 50	5 75
Little Gem. Prolific and of good quality; largely planted.....	18 in.	20	1 30	5 00

Medium Early and Main Crop

Improved Abundance. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	2 ft.	20	1 10	4 00
Genesee Advancer. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	2½ ft.	20	1 10	4 00
*Genesee Daisy. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	18 in.	25	1 70	6 50
Mammoth Sugar Marrow. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	3½ ft.	20	1 30	5 00
McLean Advancer. An old stand-by; parent stock of Genesee Advancer.....	2½ ft.	15	1 00	3 75
Abundance. Good bearer of well-filled pods; fine quality.....	2 ft.	15	1 00	3 75
Pride of Market. A great bearer; fair quality.....	18 in.	20	1 30	5 00
Dwarf Telephone. Has superseded the tall Telephone.....	18 in.	25	1 60	6 25
Long Island Mammoth. Large pods and peas; a great bearer.....	3½ ft.	20	1 25	4 75
Champion of England. The favorite stick Pea.....	5 ft.	15	90	3 50
Black-eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific.....	4 ft.	15	70	2 50
Dwarf White Marrowfat. Many consider it superior to the last named.....	3 ft.	15	80	3 00

Large box packets of the varieties marked thus (*) may be included in mail orders at 10 cts. each, postage free. For pints and quarts by mail, add 15 cts. per quart to cover postage

PARSLEY

One ounce to 150 feet of row

Sow thickly early in April in rows 1 foot apart, covering lightly with fine soil; thin out the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. As the seed is very slow to germinate, sometimes taking 3 to 4 weeks to come up, it is well to soak the seed a few hours in tepid water just before sowing. For winter use, protect in a frame or light cellar.

GENESEE MOSS CURLED. (In sealed bags.) A handsome and distinct variety, beautifully crimped and curled. The plant is of a very robust and free growth, yielding a large quantity of its attractive foliage. It is the best kind for either private or market garden. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

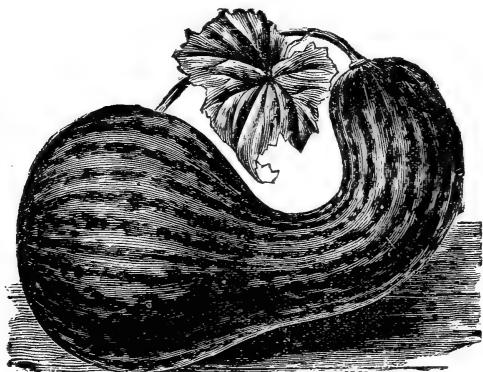
PARSNIP

One ounce to 200 feet of row

Sow as early in spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 inches apart, covering with fine soil half an inch deep. When well up thin out to about 6 inches apart in the row. The Parsnip is perfectly hardy, and may remain in the ground during the winter; indeed the flavor is improved by frost.

GENESEE LARGE SUGAR. (In sealed bags.) A wonderfully fine strain, resembling the Hollow Crown, but producing a shorter root of larger diameter. It is a very heavy cropper and of excellent sweet quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Hollow Crown. The old standard variety. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.



JAPANESE PIE.

tato Pumpkin. They grow pear-shaped, to good size, the skin is light yellow; flesh very thick, creamy white, dry and fine-grained, very thick and sweet. A sure cropper.

Improved Cushaw. A much finer Pumpkin than the original Cushaw. The skin is a mottled green and white striped. The flesh is a rich yellow color, solid, fine-grained, very thick and sweet. Very hardy and yields a heavy crop.

GENESEE LARGE SUGAR. A variety that has no superior, we might almost say, no equal. The vines are vigorous growers, producing an abundant crop of fine Pumpkins, of large middle girth tapering to each end. The skin is orange-red, somewhat rough and warty; flesh deep orange, particularly solid, fine-grained and sweet flavored. Growers may plant it with sure reliance that the demand for it will increase year after year, as its merits become more generally known.

Genuine Mammoth. This is a variety of French origin, producing Pumpkins of truly mammoth proportions. They frequently grow to a diameter of two feet or more, weighing from 100 to 200 pounds. The flesh and skin are golden yellow, and, notwithstanding its immense size, the quality is excellent.

PEPPER

One ounce for 1,500 plants or 100 yards of row

Sow in hotbed early in April, and transplant to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled, in rows 18 inches apart. They may also be sown in open ground when danger of frost is past.

Bull Nose. (In sealed bags.) A large early variety of pleasant flavor. The plant grows about two feet high, bearing abundantly the pendent scarlet fruit, 2 to 3 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c., 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.20.

Ruby King. (In sealed bags.) A favorite Pepper with all growers on account of its sure cropping and fine quality. The plants grow 2 feet high and bear a fine crop of the handsome large fruits, nearly twice as large as the Bull Nose. The flesh is thick, sweet and mild. Especially fine for salads or stuffed for mangoes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.20.

GENESEE MAMMOTH. (In sealed bags.) The name indicates the striking feature of this new variety. The Peppers are double the size of the Ruby King, and ripen very early for so large-fruited a variety. The plants are of vigorous, stocky growth, throwing out numerous branches, which are well set with the enormous fruits. The flesh is unusually thick, very mild and sweet, making an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. In every way and for all uses this new variety is a most valuable addition to the Pepper family. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.

Pumpkin

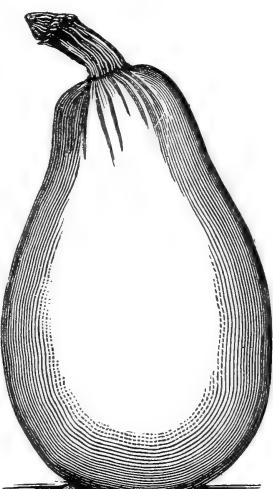
One ounce for 20 or 30 hills

Usually planted in fields of corn or potatoes. If planted in a field to themselves, sow in late April or May, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart. Avoid planting them near other vines.

Japanese Pie. This new variety somewhat resembles in size and form the well-known Cushaw. The skin is green, turning to rich golden yellow. The flesh is deep yellow, solidly meaty and of excellent quality. The fruit matures early and is abundantly produced. The name is derived from the curious indentations on the seed.

GENESEE SWEET POTATO.

An improved strain of the old Tennessee Sweet Potato, slightly ribbed. The skin is deep yellow, solid, fine-grained, keeping well until late in the spring. A sure cropper.

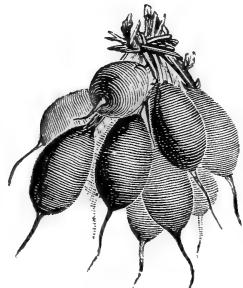


TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF PUMPKIN

A short seed crop this year

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Japanese Pie. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00	
Genesee Sweet Potato. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 05	10	30	1 00
Improved Cushaw. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	35	1 20
Genesee Large Sugar. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	35	1 20
Genuine Mammoth. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		15	40	1 50
Tennessee Sweet Potato. Quite generally grown as a pie Pumpkin.....		10	25	80
Cushaw. The standard old variety, crooknecked; good quality.....	10	25	80	
Connecticut Field. The best of the regular field Pumpkins.....	Qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1.40..		10	25



GENESEE EARLY FORCING.

Radish

One ounce for 100 feet of row

A light, rich soil, not recently manured, is best suited for Radishes. For early use, sow in a gentle hotbed in February, giving plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves. For successive crops sow in the open ground from March 15 to September. Quick growth is essential to insure tenderness; therefore adopt every expedient to force the growth.

RED VARIETIES

GENESEE EARLY FORCING. A favorite for forcing in hothouses, or for very early outdoor planting. The tops are small; the bulbs olive-shaped, very crisp, fine-flavored and of attractive appearance. In rich ground they are ready for pulling in 18 or 20 days after sowing the seed.

Scarlet Turnip White-tipped. A fine variety for the earliest outdoor planting. They are very quick-growing, the tops small, the bulbs turnip-shaped, always tender and of excellent quality. **French Breakfast.** An early olive-shaped Radish with characteristics and qualities very similar to the last named, differing from it very little except in shape and size.

GENESEE LONG BRIGHT SCARLET. The earliest long red Radish, maturing extremely early for so large a Radish. Attractive form and superior quality make this variety a good seller in all markets, and therefore very desirable for market-gardeners' use. Equally good for the home garden.

Chartier's Improved. A strain of this standard summer Radish that has been developed by careful selection and cultivation. It is a medium-long Radish, of large diameter, tapering to a white tip. Attractive in appearance, standing the summer heat remarkably well, remaining crisp even under adverse conditions; it should be largely planted for the summer crop.

GENESEE WINTER. A beautiful rose-colored Radish, most desirable for late planting. Its shape is half-long, blunt-rooted. Flesh white and firm, remaining crisp a long while, seldom becoming pithy even under adverse conditions.

WHITE VARIETIES

GENESEE WHITE BOX. A round Radish of beautiful form and color, very desirable for forcing or for the earliest outdoor planting. It is ready for pulling in three weeks from sowing the seed. The top has few and short leaves, allowing closer planting than usual and larger yield from a given space. The flesh is always firm and crisp, with fine mild flavor.

GENESEE ICICLE. The name indicates the exact form and the bright white color of this beautiful Radish. It is decidedly the earliest of the long white Radishes, being ready to pull in three or four weeks from sowing of the seed. This Radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots attain full size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other very early variety.

Strasburg Improved. A white Radish of medium length and large diameter, retaining its crisp, tender quality even under extreme summer heat. It is therefore most desirable for late spring or early summer planting, being unquestionably the best long white Radish for that special purpose. This improved strain makes a more uniformly shapely root than the old Strasburg.

Large White Globe. The best turnip-shaped variety of white skin and flesh for summer use. It stands continued heat well, remaining firm and tender under these adverse conditions. It is, however, recommended that all Radishes be artificially watered during long dry, hot spells.

Golden Globe. Resembling the latter in its marked characteristics of prolific growth and fine quality. The difference is in the skin, which in this variety is a golden brown, and the flesh, which is golden white, almost yellow. No summer Radish withstands heat better than this variety and maintains its quality of crisp tenderness.

GENESEE WHITE WINTER. A variety that produces roots of mammoth proportions. This, however, does not make them coarse-grained, as is so often the case with extremely large vegetables, but, on the contrary, the flesh is always crisp, mild and juicy. Although distinctively a fall or winter Radish from seed sown in August, it also makes a fine late summer Radish from seed sown in June.

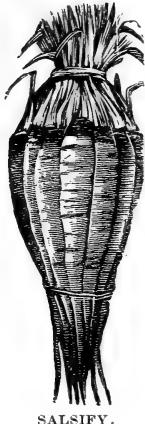
PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF RADISH

Red Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Genesee Early Forcing. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	
Scarlet Turnip White-tipped. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 05	10	20	60
French Breakfast. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	20	60
Genesee Long Bright Scarlet. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	20	60
Chartier's Improved. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	20	60
Genesee Winter. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	10	20	60	
Early Scarlet Turnip. A standard round Radish of good quality.....	10	20	50	
Early Long Scarlet Short-Top. A well-known Radish for early use.....	10	20	50	
Half-Long Scarlet. A good medium early Radish.....	10	20	50	
Chartiers. The old standard red summer Radish.....	10	20	50	
China Rose Winter. An old stand-by for winter use.....	10	20	50	

White and Black Varieties

Genesee White Box. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	20	70
Genesee Icicle. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	20	70
Strasburg Improved. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	20	60
Large White Globe. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	10	20	60	
Golden Globe. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	10	20	60	
Genesee White Winter. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	20	60
Philadelphia White Box. Good, but not equal to Genesee White Box.....	10	20	50	
Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Quite popular.....	10	20	50	
Strasburg. The old standard white summer Radish.....	10	20	50	
Celestial, or White Chinese. A very large late Radish.....	10	20	50	
Round Black Spanish. The favorite winter Rettig of the Germans.....	10	20	50	
Long Black Spanish. Skin black, but flesh white; good keeper.....	10	20	50	



SALSIFY.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT

One ounce to 50 feet of row

Sow early in the spring, in deep, mellow soil, in rows 15 inches apart, covering 1 inch deep with fine soil. Thin out to 6 inches apart in the row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. (In sealed bags.) This is the only variety of really great merit, the other kinds being inferior in every way. Salsify is a delicious and nutritious vegetable and should be more largely grown for winter use and sale, as it requires no more care and labor than carrots or parsnips. The roots when sliced and fried strongly resemble the real oyster. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.20.

Squash

One ounce to 40 hills

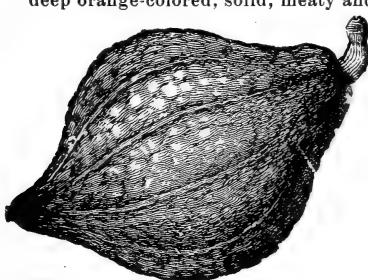
Like all vegetables of this character, sow only when the weather has become warm and settled. Plant in well-manured hills in the same manner as cucumbers and melons—the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart each way, and the running kinds from 6 to 8 feet. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to each hill, thinning out, after the danger from bugs is over, to 3 to 4 of the strongest plants per hill.

Silver Custard. The finest strain of the early white bush Squash, greatly surpassing the original stock in productiveness and size of the fruit. The quality is all that can be desired, the flesh being firm, fine-grained and excellent for every table use.

Golden Custard. Closely resembling the last named in everything but color, which is a beautiful orange-yellow. It is not so largely planted as the white sort, but this is more on account of habit among growers than from any lack of merit in this fine variety.

GENESEE GIANT CROOKNECK. A variety of summer Squash, perfected from the old Summer Crookneck, of much larger size and excellent quality. The plant is of the bush type, of vigorous growth and abundantly productive. The skin is golden yellow in color, the flesh solid and fine-grained.

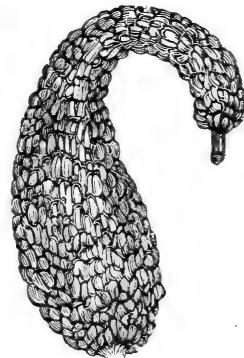
GENESEE RED HUBBARD. The original Hubbard Squash has always been a great favorite for the late crop, on account of its being such a good keeper. This new variety is equally excellent in this respect, while it is more attractive, owing to its rich orange-yellow color, becoming deep salmon-red when ripened. The flesh is deep orange-colored, solid, meaty and fine-flavored. Growers will find this variety all that they desire for home use or marketing all through the winter.



GENESEE RED HUBBARD.



SILVER CUSTARD.



GENESEE GIANT CROOKNECK.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF SQUASH

A short seed crop this year

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Silver Custard. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 10
Golden Custard. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	30	1 10
Genesee Giant Crookneck. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	30	1 10
Genesee Red Hubbard. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	15	40	1 50	
Early White Bush Scallop, or Patty Pan. Largely planted.....	10	30	1 00	
Early Yellow Bush Scallop. Like last named except in color.....	10	30	1 00	
Summer Crookneck. An old standard variety; very popular.....	10	30	1 00	
Hubbard. The great New England Squash; skin green, flesh yellow.....	10	35	1 25	
Winter Crookneck. Skin smoother than Summer Crookneck, greenish yellow.....	10	30	1 00	

Tomato

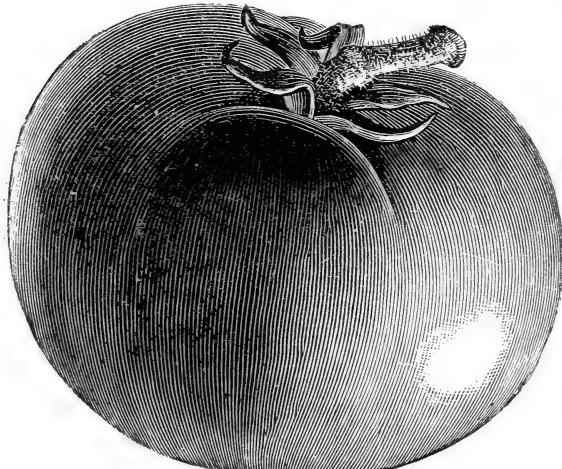
One ounce for 1,200 plants

Sow in a hotbed, greenhouse or window in a sitting-room, where the night temperature is not below 60 degrees, about March 1, covering the seed half an inch deep. When the plants are about 2 inches high they should be set out in boxes, or another hotbed at the same temperature. About May 15, the plants may be transplanted into the open ground 3 feet apart each way, in hills in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. A light, somewhat sandy soil is best suited to Tomatoes, especially for the first crop. On heavy soils put the plants about 4 feet apart each way.

GENESEE EARLY DAWN. Very early Tomatoes as a rule are not a source of gratification or profit. They generally produce small knotty fruit, sour and seedy, undesirable for the home table, unsalable in market. To have a variety exactly the reverse of this description is certainly a boon to the gardener, and therefore we may say that the **Genesee Early Dawn** is a rare and valuable discovery. It is the earliest large Tomato in cultivation, coming into market fully as early as the small, irregular acid fruit of the so-called extra-early varieties, and at least two or three weeks earlier than any other Tomato its equal in size and quality. This two or three weeks' control of the market makes all difference between profit and loss, between good prices on early scarcity and poor prices on later gluts. In color, the **Genesee Early Dawn** is a bright red, ripening up to the stem without cracks or green core; the flesh solid, meaty and fine-flavored. The seed-cells are so small and the amount of seed so limited as to make the price of the seed always above the average, but this deficiency of course adds greatly to the excellence of the Tomato, giving it that fine meaty quality so much sought after by Tomato growers. The plants are extremely hardy, with open branches, allowing the sun to penetrate to the interior and induce uniform ripening. They bear in great abundance the uniformly large fruit, producing a crop of ample quantity and of the unsurpassed quality described above. The genuine seed is scarce and can be furnished in very limited quantities, in sealed bags only.

Early Paragon. A very desirable bright red Tomato, largely grown for market and canning purposes. The plants are sturdy and vigorous, bearing an abundance of the large, handsome fruits which are solid, free from core and of best quality in all respects. The seed strain we offer in sealed bags may be relied upon by growers to produce the very highest Paragon type.

Perfected Stone. The Stone has been so largely planted the past few years that it is now the best known of all Tomatoes. This popularity has resulted in a serious drawback, viz., the substitution of miscellaneous or mixed seed for the true stock. The **Perfected Stone** comes in direct and unbroken descent from the original Stone, with the added excellence arising from careful selection of every year's seed crop, since its first introduction by Mr. Livingston. The plants are vigorous growers and profuse bearers. The fruits are of handsome bright scarlet color, ripening evenly to the stem without cracking, free from core, uniformly large, smooth and solid. The flesh is meaty and particularly fine in flavor.



GENESEE EARLY DAWN.

Scarlet Beauty. If there is any Tomato superior to **Perfected Stone**, it is the **Scarlet Beauty**. It may be safely affirmed that it is the best large-fruited, bright red Tomato in cultivation. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, continuing until killed by frost. They are set with fruit as thickly as will properly ripen. The fruits are of the largest size, and this size is maintained throughout the season, owing to the continued healthy growth of foliage. They are free from core, ripening evenly to the stem without cracking, very thick through from stem to blossom and uniformly smooth, handsome and marketable. The flesh is so firm and solid that the ripe fruit will remain in a marketable condition an unusually long time after picking. For home use, for market or for canning, the **Scarlet Beauty** is unrivaled and should be largely planted in every private and market garden.

Red Pear. This is the leading favorite for pickles or preserves. The bright red fruit is borne in great profusion and has a distinctively fine flavor.

Yellow Pear. Closely resembling the last named in every respect except color. It, however, does not grow so distinctly pear-shaped, but runs often more olive-shaped. Very fine for pickles.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF TOMATO

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Genesee Early Dawn. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 10	\$0 50	\$1 70	
Early Paragon. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		15	50	\$1 80
Perfected Stone. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	15	50	1 80
Scarlet Beauty. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		20	70	2 50
Red Pear. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	20	70	2 50
Yellow Pear. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	20	70	2 50
Spark's Earliana. A much praised new variety. Large and early.....		45	1 60	
Early Acme. The standard bright pink Tomato.....		15	40	1 50
Perfection. A good, bright red Tomato; productive.....		15	40	1 50
Favorite. Another variety that has been very popular.....		15	40	1 50
Stone. Largely planted; reliable seed. Not equal to Perfected Stone		15	40	1 50
Trophy. Once very popular; large, but not very smooth.....		15	40	1 50
Matchless. A fine Tomato of bright red color.....	20	60	2 25	
Trucker's Favorite. A standard large-fruited purple variety.....	20	60	2 25	
Beefsteak. A common name sometimes applied to different varieties.....	15	40	1 50	

Turnip

One ounce for 150 feet of row

For early Turnips, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. For winter use, sow from July 15 to August 31. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but larger crops are obtained by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart and thinning to 6 inches.

Improved Purple-Top White Globe. This is the best white Turnip for table use or for stock-feeding. The roots grow to a large size, but that does not detract from their fine quality, on which point they are not excelled by any other variety. The bulbs are of round, handsome form, reddish purple skin in the upper half, pure white in the lower half; the flesh is white, firm and fine-grained. They may be kept through the entire winter, retaining their solidity and excellent quality. Growers can not do better than plant their main crop of white Turnip in this splendid variety.

Golden Ball. A very early sort, growing to rather small size, but of the finest table quality, not equaled by any other yellow-fleshed variety.

Large Amber Globe. This variety may be planted with entire satisfaction as the exclusive yellow sort. It combines good table quality with large-sized bulbs that will keep entirely through the winter and provide the best kind of provender for stock-feeding. The roots are true globe-shaped, the flesh of a rich yellow color, very firm and hard, qualities which they retain well into the spring.

Long Island Rutabaga. The finest strain of rutabaga. The roots grow to a large size, the skin deep purplish red above ground and rich orange yellow below, the flesh throughout having a fine yellow color, very solid and with a particularly rich flavor. The bulbs require a longer time to mature than turnips, and are even better winter keepers than the latter.



IMPROVED PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Improved Purple-Top White Globe. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 50
Golden Ball. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	20	60	2 50
Large Amber Globe. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....	05	10	20	60	2 50
Long Island Rutabaga. (In sealed bags.) See description above.....		10	20	60	2 50
Purple-Top Flat, or Strap-leaved. A very early white Turnip.....		10	20	50	2 00
Purple-Top White Globe. The regular strain of this variety.....		10	20	50	2 00
White Egg. Skin and flesh white; good quality and productive.....		10	20	50	2 00
Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen. A large, globe-shaped Turnip.....		10	20	50	2 00
Yellow Globe. Resembling the Large Amber Globe, but not so fine.....		10	20	50	2 00
Purple-Top Yellow Rutabaga. A good strain; quite popular.....		10	20	50	2 00



SWEET BASIL.



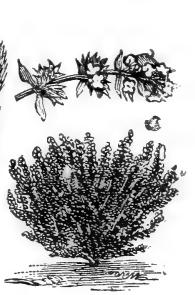
SAGE.



SWEET MARJORAM.



SUMMER SAVORY.



THYME.

HERBS

Herbs are valuable for many medicinal and culinary purposes, especially for flavoring soups and sauces. They are easily grown, and ready for use at any season of the year.

The following varieties are kept only in the highest grade of seed and sold in sealed bags only.

Pkt. Oz.

Anise. Used for garnishing and flavoring; the seeds have an agreeable aromatic taste.....	\$0 05	\$0 15
Caraway. Grown for the seeds, which are used for the flavoring of pastry, etc.....	05	15
Dill. The seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Used as a condiment and also for pickling with cucumbers.....	05	15
Sage. The most extensively used of all herbs for seasoning and dressing.....	05	20
Sweet Basil. The leaves are used for flavoring soups and stews.....	05	15
Sweet Marjoram. The leaves and the ends of the shoots are desirable for seasoning in summer, and also dried for winter use.....	05	20
Summer Savory. The leaves and flowers are used for flavoring, particularly in soups and dressing.....	05	15
Thyme. Very desirable for seasoning, using the leaves and young shoots.....	05	25

Packets and ounces will be sent by mail, postage paid, at prices given for all varieties of seed in this Catalogue. This does not apply to larger quantities, for which add 8 cents per pound to cover postage.

Selected Flower Seeds

In this department we make a specialty of Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums. Our success in supplying seed of these beautiful annuals of the highest quality is witnessed by hundreds of satisfied customers. It is our great pleasure to announce a further step in advance, as with the beginning of 1904 we shall have the sale in this market of the genuine Genesee strain of both Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums. It is, we firmly believe, well within the limits of exact truth to say that this strain is unsurpassed and will afford new revelations of beauty to all lovers of these charming flowers.



SWEET PEAS.

SWEET PEAS

Plant early in the spring in ground well enriched by manure the previous season, raking in just before planting one pound of High Grade Guano to every ten feet of row, or two to four pounds, if the soil had not been manured. Do not plant on clayey or gravelly soil.

A Mammoth Packet will plant 10 feet of single row, a pound 75 feet of double row

With every year new varieties of Sweet Peas are added to the already long list. Some of these new introductions have real merit and are worthy companions in a beautiful sisterhood. Others are almost identical with old varieties, and, being only new in name, are unnecessary additions. Others still are so decidedly inferior to kinds of many years' standing that they may be summarily rejected. In this sifting process it has been found best to drop many old varieties that have not been wholly satisfactory, either from point of beauty or vigor of plant life.

With reference to the new types, Cupids or Dwarfs and the Double Sweet Peas, the latter are, in our experience, a delusion. The former are a distinct novelty, useful for pot culture or massing in beds, but entirely outclassed in the heart of every true lover of Sweet Peas by his old favorites, the Tall Varieties, in their endless profusion of coloring and vigorous, aspiring growth, so delightful to the senses and satisfying to our ideals of beauty.

The most striking and beautiful results are obtained by planting Sweet Peas in mixture,—not by growing the seed in mixture; that is a mistake fatal to distinctive type and fine shades of color.

SUPERB MIXTURE. This is the genuine Genesee strain, sold in sealed bags only. It contains every new variety of real merit; every old variety worthy to be in beautiful company; neither new nor old sorts that fall below the highest standard. Mammoth pkt. (will plant 10 feet of row) 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Choice Mixture. A combination of the best standard varieties, but without the new selected varieties, which are always high in price on account of their novelty. Sold in bulk at so low a price that no one can afford to buy the cheap mixtures so widely advertised. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Sweet Pea Seed Grown in Mixture. This is the method of producing cheap Sweet Pea seed. It can be sold at a profit at 18 to 20 cents a pound. We do not keep it, and you do not want it.

In addition to our specialties, Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums, as described, we have a full line of choice Selected Flower Seeds, put up in handsome lithographed packets, with full instructions for planting on each.

NASTURTIUMS

Plant late in the spring, one ounce to 10 feet of row

Every year adds new varieties to this charming annual, some of decided merit, others inferior to the old sorts. The most beautiful and striking results are obtained by planting the fancy mixed varieties in masses, but not the tall and dwarf in the same bed. The seed of the Nasturtium often germinates poorly, and it is therefore necessary to sow plenty of seed, but, once started, the plants will flourish on almost any soil and in any season, although they do best in a moderately cool and wet climate.

FANCY TALL VARIETIES, MIXED. This is the **Genuine Genesee** strain of all the most beautiful and vigorous of the Tall Varieties. Sold in sealed bags only. Mammoth packet, 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

FANCY DWARF VARIETIES, MIXED. Similar to the last named in beautiful colorings, differing in the character of the plant, which is dwarf-growing instead of climbing or running. Sold in sealed bags only. Mammoth packet, 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

A cheaper mixture of Nasturtiums will be found listed among Vegetable Seeds. They produce abundance of seed-pods for pickling, but do not flower so beautifully as the Fancy Varieties just described.

A Word to the Wise



AN any seed be too pure or too clean? Every planter will reply emphatically "No," if he gives the subject a moment's consideration. And yet, in the general clamor for low prices, this fundamental idea has been so largely neglected that many of the grass seeds and other farm seeds sold on the market are an abomination and a deceit. For instance, take the cheap grade of Red Top or Herd Grass seed, sold sometimes as low as \$1.25 for a five-bushel bag. Why, there isn't a quart of real seed in the whole five bushels. This is but an extreme instance of the result of the demand for low-priced seed. Why should a farmer want seed at any price that contains from 5 to 75 per cent of chaff, or weed seed, or imperfect seed that will not germinate.

We have long protested against the absolute imbecility of the demand for cheap seed. We believe the time is coming, if it is not already here, when every planter, whether he has a square yard or a square mile of land, will demand the very best grade of every variety of seed that he wants for sowing.

Acting on this idea, we propose in the year 1904, and thereafter, to procure for our customers the highest grade of farm seed that is to be had, grown from the purest seed stock with the greatest care as to fertilization and cultivation, harvested under the best conditions, cleaned and recleaned through the most perfect machinery. Having thus secured the highest results, we will protect ourselves and our customers from fraud, deception or mistake, by having this high test seed put up for us in sealed bags. Every package will be sealed with a label or tag bearing this inscription:



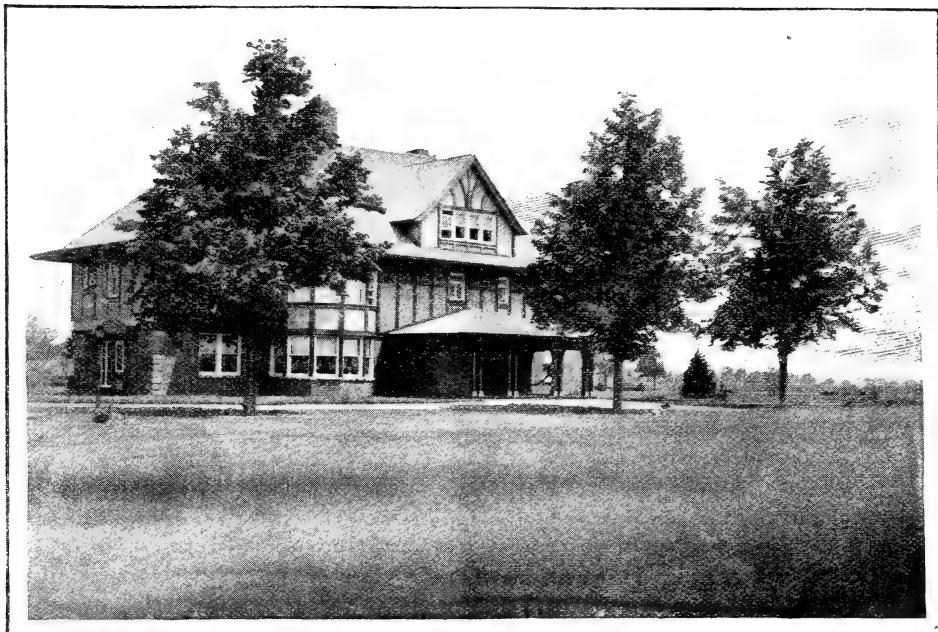
This label (or tag) sealing a package is a guarantee
that it contains the

Genuine Crown Field Seed

of the variety named on the face of the package

Not a pound or a quart of this high-grade seed will be sold except in the sealed bags (no charge being made for bags). We may have other farm seed to sell in the old way. It will be of good quality, as good as can be obtained anywhere for the money, but it will not be of the high type contained in the sealed bags under the **Crown** brand.

On the following pages (viz., pages 24 to 30 inclusive), containing descriptions and prices of various farm seeds, it will be plainly marked which varieties are the **Genuine Crown Field Seed** and which are not.



Grasses for Special Purposes

On pages 26 and 27 will be found a list and brief descriptions of the most desirable of the pasture and hay grasses and clovers. These grasses may in some instances and for certain purposes be planted singly, that is, unmixed with one another; for example, where the object is to secure a certain variety of seed or a special kind of hay. But in the majority of cases, the object sought cannot be accomplished with a single variety of grass, but only by the mixture of different grasses of the right kind and in the right proportion. The purposes for which such mixtures are to be used may be classified as follows:

FOR LAWNS.

FOR SHADY PLACES.

FOR GOLF LINKS—PUTTING GREEN.

FOR GOLF LINKS—FAIR GREEN.

FOR PERMANENT UPLAND PASTURES.

FOR PERMANENT MEADOW PASTURES.

1st. **FOR LAWNS**, two mixtures are offered, the Brandywine Park and the Evergreen. They differ in one respect only; the former contains White Clover seed, the latter does not. Both are made up of the seed of several fine-leaved grasses, selected and recommended by the experts of the Agricultural Department at Washington, after a series of most careful experiments extending over several years. We can conceive of no better authority on the subject than these painstaking investigators. It may be said here concerning all these special purpose grass mixtures, that they are based mainly on the results of these field trials at the Department and at various State Experiment Stations. The two mixtures offered here for lawn purposes have been tested thoroughly under the severe conditions of our climate, and have proven so generally satisfactory as to fully warrant us in claiming them to be unexcelled. (See inside page of back cover for suggestions as to making a Lawn.

2d. **FOR SHADY PLACES**, certain fine grasses are used that show a particular aptitude for maintaining their growth in the shade of trees. These grasses are generally shy seeders and consequently the seed is high-priced, as will be noted in our price-list, but the results obtained will fully warrant the cost.

3d. **FOR GOLF LINKS—PUTTING GREEN.** This use requires several dwarf grasses, very fine-leaved and with a marked tendency to form an exceedingly close, firm turf. The selection of grasses for this purpose requires great care, as it is highly desirable that in addition to the qualities mentioned above, they shall have the further qualification of starting growth early in the spring and continuing until late in the autumn. In fact, while lying dormant in the winter, the turf they form during their long growing season must withstand the use given it through the winter. The seed here offered will accomplish these essential results to a degree unequaled by any other brand of seed on the market. The dwarf-growing grasses forming this mixture produce such a small amount of seed per acre that their cost is necessarily high. We are positive, however, that satisfactory seed for

this purpose cannot be sold for less than the price given below, and we are equally positive that no better seed can be sold at any price, however high.

4th. **FOR GOLF LINKS—FAIR GREEN.** For this purpose stronger- and larger-growing grasses than can be used on the Putting Greens will answer perfectly well. The chief object is to produce a firm, even turf, free from coarse tufts, and maintaining its growth throughout the longest possible season. This will be accomplished more fully by sowing this special seed than by using any other brand of mixed seed or any single variety of seed.

5th. **FOR PERMANENT UPLAND PASTURES.** Farmers frequently desire to lay down certain fields on account of inaccessibility or difficulty of working, as a permanent pasture for their stock. It is highly desirable that the right grasses be selected for the purpose and the location. The ordinary hay grasses, as a rule, will not answer at all, as they will not maintain their growth under the tramping and close cropping of stock. Other grasses, while succeeding well in meadows, are totally unfit for uplands. The seed we offer under this head is made up of varieties particularly qualified for permanently setting upland pastures.

6th. **FOR PERMANENT MEADOW PASTURES.** The object to be attained in this case is exactly the same as under the last heading, but the location and conditions being entirely different, a totally different set of grasses must be used in making up the mixture. The use of this mixture may be relied upon by farmers to give a satisfactory permanent meadow pasture.

PRICE-LIST OF GRASS SEED MIXTURES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

Sold in sealed bags only

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Brandywine Park Lawn Mixture (with White Clover).....	\$0 20	\$1 20	(25 lbs.) \$4 50
Evergreen Lawn Mixture (no White Clover)	20	1 00	(20 lbs.) 3 50
Mixture For Shady Places	25	1 40	(20 lbs.) 5 00
Mixture For Golf Links—Putting Green.....	20	1 20	(20 lbs.) 4 50
Mixture For Golf Links—Fair Green.....	15	70	(25 lbs.) 2 50
Mixture For Permanent Upland Pasture	15	70	(25 lbs.) 2 50
Mixture For Permanent Meadow Pasture.....	15	70	(25 lbs.) 2 50

In 5-bushel lots deduct 15 cents per bushel from above prices. In 10-bushel lots deduct 25 cents per bushel from above prices

 In the above price-list, please note, in comparing prices with those of other dealers, the weight of seed per bushel. This is a very important point, for the reason that an additional weight of 5 pounds per bushel means an added cost of at least 75 cents to \$1 per bushel. The weight of the seed indicates whether or not it is thoroughly recleaned. Heavy seed means all seed. Light seed means some chaff or filth.

On page 22 of this Catalogue will be found matter of special interest to all those who wish to beautify their lawns



GENERAL LIST OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEED

From the great variety of Field Seed offered to the trade, we have selected the kinds that seem best suited to the needs of this section. Do not fail to note the Genuine Crown Field Seed, sold only in sealed bags.

Varieties of Fine-Leaved Grass

The varieties printed below in large, heavy type are sold in sealed bags only and are the Genuine Crown Field Seed.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Kentucky Blue Grass. A most valuable grass, suited to almost any kind of soil and climate. It starts early in the spring and grows luxuriantly throughout the season, producing an abundance of fine pasture that is relished by all kinds of stock. The legal weight per bushel of Kentucky Blue Grass seed is 14 pounds. Note the weight of this Genuine Crown grade is nearly double, showing its superb quality.....	\$0 15	\$0 80	(24 lbs.) \$3 00
Kentucky Blue Grass. Our second grade, much superior to the standard grade, and far ahead of much so-called "Best" seed.....	60	(20 lbs.)	2 25
Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the standard grade. Strange as it may seem, even this is sometimes sold as the "Best".....	35	(14 lbs.)	1 25
There is still a lower grade of Kentucky Blue Grass seed. It is mostly chaff. We do not keep it.			
Red-Top, or Herd Grass. A valuable pasture grass that will succeed almost everywhere. It gives best results when fed close, as it is rather hard and woody if allowed to run to seed. It is extremely hardy and withstands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. Note the weight of this Genuine Crown seed as compared with the standard—more than double.....	15	90	(36 lbs.) 3 50
Red-Top, or Herd Grass. Our second grade. Even this grade is too good for the "Cheap John" markets.....	55	(24 lbs.)	2 00
Red-Top, or Herd Grass. Our third grade is the standard market grade, and is sold very generally as first-class seed.....	25	(14 lbs.)	90
There is still a lower grade of Red-Top Grass Seed that is largely sold. We do not keep it. You do not want it.			
Creeping Bent. This is a fine grass, giving excellent herbage in early spring and late autumn.....	25	1 60	(24 lbs.) 6 00
Crested Dogstail. One of the best of the fine, short grasses, especially for dry, hilly ground, as it withstands drought remarkably well.....	40	2 50	(24 lbs.) 9 50
Sheep's Fescue. This grass in a pasture makes it particularly relished by sheep; in fact, all stock are fond of it. It is short and dense in growth and is very nutritious.....	15	70	(16 lbs.) 2 50
Fine-leaved Sheep's Fescue. Very similar to the last named, but with much finer leaves and making closer turf.....	25	1 50	(16 lbs.) 5 50
Red Fescue. All the Fescues are hardy, but this variety is the hardest of all, keeping green even in extremely dry weather.....	20	1 00	(16 lbs.) 3 50
Hard Fescue. Another variety of very enduring character, somewhat resembling those just described, but more liable to stool and grow in bunches, unless sown thickly or with other grasses.....	15	70	(16 lbs.) 2 50
Wood Meadow. As the name indicates, it is particularly well adapted for moist, shady places.....	35	2 00	(16 lbs.) 7 50

Varieties of Coarser-Leaved Grass

The varieties printed below in large, heavy type are sold in sealed bags only and are the Genuine Crown Field Seed.

	Qt.	Pk.	Bus.
Timothy. The great variety for hay, producing good crops on nearly all soils and giving a very heavy return when all conditions are favorable. It should be cut for hay soon after flowering, as it grows hard and dry when fully ripe and is not so desirable, especially when it is intended to bale and market it. This is the Genuine Crown seed, sold only in sealed bags, and it has no equal.....	\$0 10	\$0 60	(45 lbs.) \$2 20
Timothy. Our second grade. It is called Fancy or Choice in most markets and is almost universally sold as the "Best" seed.....	50	(45 lbs.)	1 90
Timothy. Our third grade. Generally called Prime, and sold very frequently as the "Best" grade of seed.....	45	(45 lbs.)	1 75
Orchard Grass. A fine pasture grass and also good for hay if cut before getting too ripe. It succeeds on almost any soil, and is the first grass to provide good pasture in the spring. It is not injured by close cropping; in fact, does better if not allowed to grow too tall and coarse in grazing fields. Note the weight per bushel of this Genuine Crown seed.....	10	70	(20 lbs.) 2 60
Orchard Grass. Our second grade, sold generally as the best grade of seed. This is the standard grade, testing the legal weight, 14 pounds per bushel.....	50	(14 lbs.)	1 80
English, or Perennial Rye Grass. This variety might be classed under the Fine-leaved Grasses, as it has that character in its English home. In this country it does well only on rather moist, heavy soils, where it grows somewhat coarser than in its original soil and climate.....	10	60	(24 lbs.) 2 20
Canadian Blue Grass. Of somewhat the same character as Kentucky Blue grass, but is coarser and more wiry. It is a good grass for poor thin soils, where it will maintain its growth when other kinds die out, but it is not especially recommended for the best cultivated land. It starts early in the spring and is relished by dairy stock.....	10	60	(20 lbs.) 2 20

Meadow Foxtail. This grass resembles timothy. It is not so good for hay but it is a better pasture grass, especially on moist, heavy soils.....	Qt. \$0 15	Pk. \$0 80	Bus. (10 lbs.) \$3 00
Meadow Fescue. A rather coarse-growing grass but making excellent pasture on moist, stiff soils. It is greedily eaten by stock when green, but is somewhat hard and woody when matured.....	10	60	(20 lbs.) 2 20
German, or Golden Millet. A valuable annual for hay or green forage. We offer here the Genuine Crown seed, which must not be confounded with the cheaper grades so generally sold. This seed will outyield other grades two to one, and when planted on good soil and properly handled will give a surprisingly large outturn of green forage or hay.....	10	40	(50 lbs.) 1 50
German, or Golden Millet. Our second grade, almost universally sold as the "Best" seed. This seed is grown in the West or North, which localities are for some reason not fitted for the perfect development of Millet seed. It will give a crop of good quality but a smaller yield than the Genuine Crown seed.....		35	(50 lbs.) 1 25
Millet. Our third grade. We never call it German Millet, but it is very often sold as such. Its proper name is Common Millet. It gives a much smaller yield than the true German Millet, the product resembling Hungarian Grass.....		30	(50 lbs.) 1 10
Siberian Millet. A new variety of Millet that has given excellent results wherever planted. It equals German Millet in quality, and in yield equals or surpasses it. It stools remarkably, so that less seed is required per acre than for the above kinds.....	10	40	(50 lbs.) 1 50
Japanese Millet. This new forage plant was introduced a few years ago and is highly recommended by some authorities. We are not certain whether or not it will be satisfactory in this section. It grows higher than the other Millets and gives an enormous yield under favorable conditions. It stools out more than any other variety, therefore requiring less seed.....	10	60	(32 lbs.) 2 20
Hungarian Millet. An annual very largely planted for green forage or hay. It is a quick-growing crop, giving a good yield but not nearly equal to the true German Millet, but it is finer leaved and stalked than the latter.....	10	40	(48 lbs.) 1 50
Hungarian Millet. Our second grade. Sold generally in cheap markets and by many dealers as the "Best" seed.....		35	(48 lbs.) 1 25

Prices of all varieties of Grass Seed vary with the market. Those given in the above lists are correct at the time of printing this Catalogue.

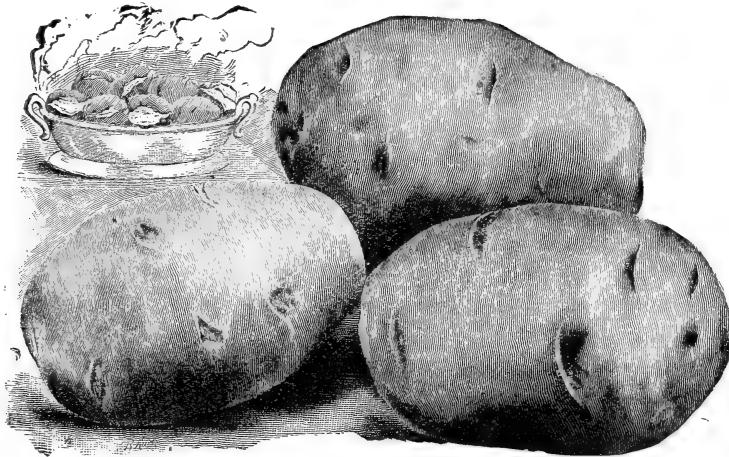
Varieties of Clover

The varieties printed below in large, heavy type are sold in sealed bags only, and are the Genuine Crown Seed.	Oz. 1/4lb. Lb.
White Dutch. The well-known fine dwarf Clover used on lawns, and on pastures where sheep are to graze, although for this latter use Alsike is largely superseding White Clover.....	\$0 05 \$0 10 \$0 30
White Dutch. Our second grade, sold elsewhere as the "Best".....	05 10 25
Medium Red. The leading variety for hay or pasture, although Alsike is beginning to dispute the title for the latter purpose. This Genuine Crown Seed in sealed bags is unequalled	Qt. Pk. Bus.
Medium Red. This is our second grade, although it is called Fancy or Choice in some markets, and sold as the "Best" by most dealers.....	\$0 30 \$2 10 (60 lbs.) \$8 00
Medium Red. This is our third grade. It is called Prime in some markets, and is even sold as "Best" by some dealers.....	1 90 (60 lbs.) 7 50
Alsike, or Swedish. Hardiest of all Clovers. Adapted either for permanent pasture or hay crop. Yields heavily where ordinary red Clover fails to give a full crop, either because of too dry or too wet soil. Sowing in mixture 1 quart of Alsike to 3 quarts of Medium Red Clover gives excellent results, both in the larger quantity and the improved quality of the hay and pastureage. This mixture also prevents winter-killing, which red Clover is much subject to in this latitude.....	1 75 (60 lbs.) 6 90
Alsike, or Swedish. Our second grade, usually sold as the "Best"	30 2 10 (60 lbs.) 8 00
Alfalfa, or Lucerne. A perennial forage plant of strong growth; capable of withstanding prolonged drought, by reason of the great depth to which the roots penetrate. When once a good stand is obtained, it will give three or four cuttings each year for many successive years. Do not sow Alfalfa on heavy, wet ground. It thrives best on sandy or light loam soils. It may be sown almost any time from April to September, but in this latitude and further north early planting is desirable in order to get a good stand before winter.....	1 90 (60 lbs.) 7 50
Alfalfa, or Lucerne. Our second grade, sold as the "Best" in some markets and by most dealers	35 2 30 (60 lbs.) 9 00
Mammoth Red, or Pea Vine. Valuable for reclaiming exhausted land by plowing under as green manure. It yields an enormous bulk of green provender. As the name indicates, it is of coarse growth and not so valuable for pasture or hay as Medium Red Clover.....	2 00 (60 lbs.) 7 75
Mammoth Red, or Pea Vine. Our second grade, commonly sold as the "Best".....	30 2 10 (60 lbs.) 8 00
Crimson, or Scarlet. This variety has been called the "Great Nitrogen-Gatherer," on account of the large amount of nitrogen that it gathers from the atmosphere and yields up to the soil when plowed under, increasing the fertility to a remarkable extent. It may be sown among corn at the time of last harrowing, or after potatoes or grain when harvested. No cheaper and more effective method of manuring the soil can be adopted than by the use of Crimson Clover as a soil-ing crop	1 90 (60 lbs.) 7 50
Crimson, or Scarlet. Our second grade, sold generally as the "Best".....	15 90 (60 lbs.) 3 50
	85 (60 lbs.) 3 25

Prices of all varieties of Clover Seed vary with the market. Those given in the above list are correct at the time of printing this Catalogue.

Seed Potatoes

With no vegetable is it so important to have frequent renewal of seed as the Potato. This is so well understood by progressive farmers that many of them never plant their own seed the second year, but secure new seed each season. Their experience proves beyond question that it pays handsomely to sell all their Potatoes and buy fresh seed, even at double the price. It is universally admitted that the best seed Potatoes for our climate are grown far to the north, in the latitude of northern New York, Vermont or Maine. Following out our declaration to get the best seed of every kind, irrespective of cost, we offer to farmers the following varieties of the genuine Genesee stock, unequaled for purity, vigor and reliability, and sold only in sealed bags.



EXTRA EARLY GENESSEE.

as the Early Ohio, while it outyields the Ohio two to one and is a much better keeper. In ripening it is more uniform than any other sort. Every hill seems to ripen at the same time, and the whole crop may be gotten out of the way so as to free the land for late summer planting. The Potatoes are oval to round in form, very smooth, with shallow eyes; skin and flesh cream-white, cooking dry and mealy. They grow uniformly to good marketable size with very few seconds. As the yield and keeping qualities equal the late kinds, this variety may be planted for late crop as well as early. The supply of seed of this valuable variety is limited this year, but we consider it by far the cheapest extra-early Potato even at the advanced price.

Houlton Rose. This is the best strain of the ever-popular Early Rose. The Early Rose has been on the market so many years and has been so widely planted that naturally the seed as generally sold has been more or less mixed with other and later varieties, somewhat similar in appearance but inferior in quality and lacking in early maturity. In the development of this strain, the Houlton Rose, the whole effort has been to get back to the original type, for there was no better first-crop Potato ever planted than the original Early Rose. The Houlton Rose Potatoes are oblong in form, of good marketable size; skin thin and smooth, pinkish white in color; flesh often streaked with faint red, but not so deeply or invariably as in seed that has been mixed with the late Dakota Red. Quality unequalled even at the very first digging, before the Potatoes are fully ripe, and yield much heavier than from seed of the Early Rose, as usually sold.

Early Ontario. A second-early variety of fine quality and heavy yield. It may be planted for either early or late crop, as it both matures early and keeps well. The Potatoes are oblong in form, with white skin tinged with dark pink, flesh pure white, particularly fine-flavored and mealy when cooked. They grow to fine marketable size, with very few small ones. This is a variety that will give generally satisfactory results on nearly all kinds of soil, for either early or late planting; in fact, it is a valuable all-seasons Potato.

State of Maine. A Potato of many excellent characteristics and very popular at the present time. The strain that we here offer is the genuine Genesee stock, and will be sold only in sealed bags. In the price-list (on opposite page) will also be found listed the standard State of Maine, grown by one of the most reliable northern Seed Potato growers. It will be found better than most State of Maine sold elsewhere, but for purity and reliability no seed of this variety equals the genuine Genesee seed sold only in sealed bags.

St. Lawrence Prize. A seedling of the Rural New-Yorker, this variety has all the vigor of its parent, with special qualities of its own that make it unequalled for main crop. The Potatoes are nearly round, with a more evident tendency to oblong form than the Rural New-Yorker. The skin is thin and smooth, free from scab, the flesh fine-grained, cooking to a mealy whiteness that is particularly attractive to eye and taste. In yield it surpasses almost every other kind, even those that are coarser in fiber and inferior in quality. The tubers are not over-sized, but are uniformly of good marketable size, with scarcely any small ones; and in this fact lies its heavy yield, as every plant makes a big addition to the picker's basket. Planters may rely on the St. Lawrence Prize as a moneymaker.

Pride of Vermont. A valuable late-crop Potato, producing tubers of fine appearance, oval to oblong in form, with fair white skin and exceedingly white flesh, especially after cooking. The plants grow strong, healthy and vigorous, free from disease and less affected by adverse weather conditions than other varieties. This fact makes the yield uniformly large, while the quality is so excellent that top market prices are always obtained. It ripens late and should be planted for the late crop and kept for winter use, as it holds its firm, solid condition well into the spring. A healthy Potato full of the vigor of the Vermont hills, where it originated, and giving splendid results in our milder climate.

American Giant. A long white late Potato, particularly well suited for soils of a sandy or light-loam character. It is not recommended for heavy stiff soils, or those very rich in humus, for in these the Potatoes may grow too coarse. But in soils suited to it, as indicated above, no Potato will give better yields and the quality will be excellent. To farmers who have been accustomed to planting the White Star, we strongly recommend a trial of this variety. It will certainly outyield the White Star two to one, and the quality in most cases will be equally as good.

For prices of Potatoes, see opposite page.

PRICE-LIST OF ALL VARIETIES OF POTATOES

	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
Extra-Early Genesee. (In sealed bags.) See description on preceding page.....	\$0 60	\$1 80	\$4 75
Houlton Rose. (In sealed bags.) See description on preceding page.....	50	1 50	4 00
Early Ontario. (In sealed bags.) See description on preceding page.....	50	1 50	4 00
State of Maine. (In sealed bags.) See description on preceding page.....	50	1 40	3 75
St. Lawrence Prize. (In sealed bags.) See description on preceding page.....	50	1 40	3 75
Pride of Vermont. (In sealed bags.) See description on preceding page.....	50	1 50	4 00
American Giant. (In sealed bags.) See description on preceding page.....	50	1 50	4 00
Early Ohio. Seed of this variety not satisfactory this year. In place of it plant Extra-Early Genesee.	50	1 50	4 00
Early Bovee. A very early Potato of good quality and yield.....	1 20	3 50	
Early Rose. The old standard variety. Best grade of seed.....	1 20	3 25	
Early Norther. A seedling of the Early Rose; a good Potato.....	1 20	3 25	
Early Thoroughbred. A Potato of the Rose type, of good quality and yielding well.....	1 20	3 25	
Early Fortune. A variety somewhat similar to the Early Rose, that is much liked by some planters.....	1 20	3 25	
Irish Cobbler. A desirable early Potato; round, with white skin and flesh.....	1 60	4 25	
State of Maine. A favorite late Potato. This stock grown especially for seed and not ordinary market stock.....	1 20	3 25	
Carman No. 3. A round white late Potato of good quality and yielding well.....	1 20	3 25	
Sir Walter Raleigh. A variety giving excellent results for late crop.....	1 20	3 25	
Green Mountain. A Potato that is liked by many planters. Keeps well.....	1 20	3 25	
White Star. The old standard long white Potato. Finest quality but not heavy producer.....	1 30	3 50	

Barrel quantities are packed in extra heavy burlap sacks

Prices of Seed Potatoes are subject to market changes and are not guaranteed to remain as above, which are correct at the time this Catalogue goes to press.

Selected Farm Seeds

Frequent renewal of seed is desirable with all farm crops, especially when through adverse weather conditions the local product is of inferior quality. The varieties described below are selected with a view to the needs of this section, and are all of the Genuine Crown Field Seed standard and sold only in sealed bags, unless otherwise noted.

FIELD CORN

Pride of the North. A yellow Corn of very quick growth, maturing in about ninety days from time of planting. It is therefore valuable for late planting, or for replanting in a field where the variety first planted requires 20 or 30 days longer to mature. If planted early in this latitude, the ears are well set before the August drought comes on, and the crop is ripened and may be harvested in time to allow the early sowing of wheat on the same ground. The stalks do not grow very tall but the ears are of good length, frequently two to a stalk, and are closely set with kernels of good size and depth. The yield is large and the quality satisfactory for all purposes. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.60, 2-bus. bag \$3.

Improved Leaming. An early Corn of strong, vigorous growth, withstanding adverse weather conditions better than almost any other variety. The ears are of good size, set low down and frequently growing two of full size to a stalk; very small cob with a deep, long grain, of a rich golden yellow color. It makes a good yield and is a particularly fine feeding Corn. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.50, 2-bus. bag \$2.85.

Perfected Golden Beauty. This is the finest strain of the celebrated Golden Beauty, a variety which has been the means of greatly increasing the yield and improving the quality of Corn wherever introduced. It shows vigorous life, the stalks growing stout and stiff to a height of 8 to 10 feet and bearing always one fine large ear, and frequently a second ear of good size. The ears are perfect in form and are closely set with broad deep grains to the extreme end of the cob. The grain is of a rich golden color, particularly fitting if for grinding into fine table meal as well as for the more common uses of the farm. It matures in about 120 days from time of planting, and on good rich soil the yield is enormous, outclassing any other variety that is of equally good quality of grain. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.60, 2-bus. bag \$3.

OATS, BUCKWHEAT, ETC.

20th Century Oats. During the past few years the tendency in this section toward inferior yield and quality of Oats has been so marked that a really first-class seed Oats is a necessity to a renewal of the crop. In the **20th Century Oats** will be found the vigor required for this purpose. They grow a tall, stiff straw producing a long head filled with plump grain of fine appearance and heavy weight. One bushel equals in feeding value two or three of our common Oats, while the yield much more than doubles the ordinary type. It stools out strongly, so that 1½ bushels by measure is sufficient seed per acre. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 40 cts., bus. (by measure) \$1.20, 10 bus. or over at \$1.10 per bus.

Lincoln Oats. A productive early variety growing strong, stiff straw and yielding a large crop of Oats of fine appearance and excellent feeding value. These Oats will undoubtedly give highly satisfactory results if planted in this locality, producing crops far superior in weight and quality to our common Oats. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 40 cts., bus. (by measure) \$1.10, 10 bus. or over at \$1 per bus.

Selected Western Oats. These Oats are bought by us in the best western markets from samples of the best grades and are thoroughly cleaned for seed purposes before shipment. On their arrival we give them another cleaning through our special seed-cleaning machinery. Sold in bulk in prices varying with the market. Present price, 60 cts. per bushel of 32 lbs.; less price for large quantities.

Japanese Buckwheat. This is unquestionably the best variety of Buckwheat in cultivation, outyielding the old Silver Hull two to one, and making equally as good flour. The plants are very strong-growing and vigorous, maturing a week earlier than other varieties, with kernels double the size. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 40 cts., bus. \$1.30, 2-bus. bag \$2.50.

OATS, BUCKWHEAT, ETC., continued

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn. This is the most popular variety of Broom Corn to grow for the market. It produces brush noted for its length, strength and straightness, retaining its light green color when properly cured. It makes by far the best brooms of any corn grown and commands the very highest prices. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 15 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower Seed. This is decidedly the best variety for all purposes. It produces immense heads and gives a large yield of seed per acre, which makes a good feed for poultry. The leaves are much relished by all kinds of stock. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.60.

GREEN FORAGE AND SILAGE CROPS

In these days of more intensified farming, the planting of special crops for green forage for summer use and to lay down in silos for feeding in winter, becomes a necessity to the progressive farmer. This demand is meeting its legitimate supply in the introduction of many new plants extremely valuable for these purposes. Below we describe some of the most desirable of these new introductions, with such of the old varieties as have been long tested and found indispensable. They are all up to the standard of the Genuine Crown Field Seeds and are sold only in sealed bags.

Red Cob Ensilage Corn. Among all the varieties of ensilage Corn, this one gives the greatest product of green forage per acre, amounting on rich land and proper cultivation to as much as 75 tons. It is a pure white Dent Corn, with deep kernels on a red cob. The fodder is sweet, tender and juicy, growing to a height of 10 to 14 feet. It is easier for the average farmer, and the first cost is less, to sow the ordinary yellow field Corn for ensilage purposes; but the thoughtful farmer will consider quantity and quality of the product as of first importance and will not withhold a small outlay for the best seed. An increased yield of a few tons to the acre and an improvement in quality of 20 per cent, as will surely follow the planting of this variety, will certainly warrant an extra outlay of \$1 per acre for seed. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 40 cts., bus. \$1.20, 2 bus. bag \$2.25.



KAFFIR CORN.

Kaffir Corn. This plant makes a fine crop of forage if cut in early bloom, and the shoots that then follow will mature a full crop of seed and forage. Both grain and fodder are excellent, the whole stalk tender to the full maturity of the seed, and the yield is very large. This crop is practically drought-proof, as it will wait for rain with little loss of yield. Within the last few years Kaffir Corn has been sown with cow-peas with excellent results, the Kaffir Corn holding the peas off the ground and increasing their yield. The two crops may be cut together and make splendid green forage or silage. Sow a peck of Kaffir Corn with one bushel of cow-peas per acre. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.60, 2-bus. bag \$3.

Southern Cow-Peas. There are many varieties of this product of the South, all of the same general character. A description has just been given of one of the uses to which they may be put in connection with Kaffir corn. They may also be sown separately for the same purpose, but the result is not nearly so satisfactory as when planted with some crop that will hold them off the ground. Another important use which they will serve is as a soilimprover. Like crimson clover they are great nitrogen-gatherers and when plowed under carry a large percentage of nitrogen to the soil. When sown as early as possible, say the latter part of May in this latitude, a cutting may be made for green forage and the second growth plowed under. Sow at rate of 1½ bushels per acre. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 15 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2.10, 2-bus. bag \$4.

Canada Field Peas. When sown with oats these produce a green forage or silage that double the production of milk. The Cornell University Experiment Station, in its report on Forage Crops, says: "If a more general use were made of oats and peas for summer feeding, it would greatly decrease the expense of the production of milk, the cost of maintaining cattle, and economize land very materially." Sow in March or early April 1½ bushels each of oats and Peas per acre. The Peas should be sowed first and lightly plowed in, or they may be sowed on the rough ground after the regular deep plowing and covered by harrowing. About ten

days later the oats should be drilled in or sowed and harrowed in; the ground should then be rolled. They will be ready for cutting about the latter part of June, when the oats are in milk and the pods formed on the peas. Farmers who have never sown this crop will be surprised at its large yield. It is a highly nutritious food and is relished by all farm animals; in fact, no green forage or silage is so valuable as this for milch cows. This crop also makes an excellent soil-improver when turned under, as it draws nitrogen very largely from the atmosphere. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.70, 2-bus. bag \$3.25.

Early Amber Sugar Cane. The high value of the northern sugar cane for fodder and silage is becoming rapidly known. It may be made to furnish the principal food for cattle, horses and mules from August until the following spring. When fed down young as a pasture it grows rapidly again, or, better still, cut it as green forage to be fed elsewhere than in the field and allow the second crop to grow for silage or dry fodder. For the latter purpose it is one of the most valuable crops grown. Like Kaffir corn, it withstands drought to a remarkable degree. Sow in May one peck per acre in drills, or twice as much if sown broadcast. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 15 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2, 2-bus. bag \$3.85.

Dwarf Essex Rape. In Great Britain this is universally grown as a forage crop by sheep and cattle farmers, and is fast coming into use in this country as a forage and silage crop or as a pasture for sheep, cattle and pigs, all of which relish it and fatten rapidly by feeding on it. It makes very rapid growth, covering the surface so densely as to smother out all weeds, and is ready to feed in ten weeks from time of sowing. It is perfectly hardy and withstands drought and extremes of temperature to a remarkable degree, giving succulent food from May to December. This is a crop that has proved so successful in many different sections that we strongly recommend our farmers to give it a trial. The seed may be sown at any time from April to September, at the rate of four quarts per acre, in drills 18 inches apart, or twice as much if sown broadcast. (In sealed bags.) Qt. 20 cts., pk. \$1, bus. \$3.50, 2-bus. bag \$6.75.

Insecticides and Fungicides

In these modern days success in vegetable- and fruit-growing is not possible without the judicious application of Insecticides and Fungicides. These are on the market in innumerable variety, and we have tried to select the most desirable and effective.



Slug Shot. This stands first on the list as the cheapest and best powder for destroying all kinds of insects. It is absolutely non-poisonous, and not dangerous to handle, like Paris green and the other poison insecticides. This is a positive advantage, in view of serious results that have occurred and may occur from careless handling of poisonous powders. Slug Shot is wonderfully effective in killing cabbage and tobacco worms, potato bugs and all other destructive insects and larvæ. We strongly recommend its use, instead of Paris green, on potato vines as being equally effective in killing the bugs, less dangerous to handle, and much more favorable to the growth of the plants. On this point we have the testimony of competent authorities that the application of Paris green to potatoes is one of the main causes of scab and blight. Paris green poisons plant life, just as it will animal life, by entering into the pores of the leaves and destroying their ability to breathe in the life-giving air. This risk can be avoided by the use of Slug Shot, which is equally efficacious against the beetle and is a plant-food, keeping the vines green and flourishing much later in the season, thus adding to the quality and quantity of the crop. Apply as a powder, or mix with water and use a sprayer. 1-lb. pkg. 8 cts., 5-lb. bag 25 cts., 100-lb. bag \$4.25.

Bug Death. A new insecticide of considerable merit; non-poisonous, like the preceding, and in our opinion, no improvement on it. It may be used in the same way as Slug Shot. Lb. 15 cts., 3 lbs. 35 cts., 5 lbs. 50 cts., 12½ lbs. \$1. Shaker for applying same 65 cts., or can be applied from bag made of ordinary cheese cloth.

Pure Paris Green. To destroy the striped potato bug and other insects. Lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 90 cts.

Kerosene Emulsion (a paste). An effective insecticide for plant lice, rose bugs, melon insects, caterpillars, red spider, green fly and all sucking insects. 1-lb. can 15 cts., will make 10 gals. spray; 5-lb. can 60 cts., will make 50 gals. spray.

Copperdine (a paste). An insecticide for eurelio, codlin moth, leaf-rollers, currant worms and all eating and boring larvæ; also a fungicide for black rot, mildew and blight of all kinds. 1-lb. can 25c., 5-lb. can \$1.

Improved Bordeaux Mixture. A fungicide for rot, mildew on grapes, potato rot, leaf-blight and all fungous diseases. 1-lb. box 20 cts., will make 5 gals. spray; 5-lb. box 75 cts., will make 25 gals. spray.

Lambert's Death to Lice. This powder is unrivaled for destroying lice on poultry and cattle, fleas on dogs, and other like vermin. Handy to use, cheap and works like a charm. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts., 48-oz. pkg. 50 cts., 100-oz. pkg. \$1.

Cypher's Anti-fly Pest. This remedy is easy to apply, safe to use, lasting in effect. Other fly preventives are short-lived in effect or leave a gummy substance on the hide of the animal which is highly injurious. On the other hand, Anti-fly Pest leaves the animal's coat in fine condition, the fumes doing the work of keeping away the flies and other insects. One application instantly relieves horses and cattle from this annoyance for at least 24 hours. Its effect on cows is wonderful; it insures them perfect rest, and a chance to feed in peace and quiet, resulting in an increased quantity of milk with less food consumed. Your horse will be equally benefited. ½-gal. can 50 cts.; gal. can 75 cts.

Spray Pumps and Atomizers

These are very useful machines for many purposes on the farm, and are an absolute necessity to the progressive fruit- and vegetable-grower in the application of insecticides and fungicides. There are various forms, from the high-priced barrel pump to the hand-atomizer. Below are described some kinds that are very effective and reasonable in price.

Buckeye Barrel Spray Pump. A very powerful Pump, with brass chamber and all brass working parts. Fitted with patent jet agitator, hose, and Vermorel nozzle, that will throw a solid stream or fine mist, as needed, the change being made by a slight motion of the hand, without stopping the Pump. This Pump will spray the highest fruit trees, and can be operated by one man. With one lead of hose, nozzle and extension rod, \$9.75; with two leads of hose, nozzles and extension rods, \$11.50.

Standard Bucket Spray Pump. All brass working parts. Can also be used in a barrel if desired. Fitted with extension pipe and nozzle that will throw a fine mist or solid stream, as needed, to cover low fruit trees and bushes. The most effective and reasonable priced brass bucket pump on the market. Complete, \$3.50.

Admiral Spray Pump. This is a Pump recently introduced, very simple in construction and remarkably effective. It is provided with two nozzles. One throws a solid stream to the top of a three-story house; the other a fine spray to cover any ordinary size fruit tree. It may be used in a bucket, barrel or tank. It is made entirely of brass; no leathers, washers or suckers; no castings to rust, no leaking joints; nothing to get out of order. Warranted for five years. Complete, \$4.

Knapsack Spray Pump. Made of heavy galvanized iron. It has two openings fitted with hose and nozzles, with bulb ejectors. This pump being strapped to the back, the hands are free to move these bulbs, thus enabling the operator to spray two rows of vegetables or fruit bushes at the same time. Each nozzle will throw a spray a distance of 3 to 12 ft. and 2 to 6 ft. wide, according to the vigor of working it. Complete, \$5.

Standard Atomizer. Throws a fine spray to cover plants and bushes. A special feature is the tank, which is a common Mason jar, which can be unscrewed and another jar containing a different liquid put in its place. 75 cts.

Aspinwall Sprayer. For a small, cheap Sprayer there is no better one on the market than the Aspinwall. They are made of heavy block tin, and are light, strong and compact. They throw a very fine spray of good volume and force and are invaluable in applying insecticides to animals, plants, or poultry houses. 50 cts.

Cleveland Lawn Weeder. A little machine for use against the weed enemies of the lawn. The back-breaking operation of weeding by hand is much more easily and a great deal better done by this Lawn Weeder, which pulls up the weeds, root and all, or breaks them off far below the surface. 50 cts.

Fertilizers

The reaction against cheap and poor Fertilizers is making rapid progress, resulting in an enlarged demand for Pure Bone Meal and Bone Phosphates. We welcome this return to sanity, and to the recognition of sound scientific principles. We have always held that Bone was the only true basis of reliable fertilizers and have recommended none other to our customers.

Ideal Lawn Dressing. A satisfactory fertilizer for this purpose should have two important qualities—it must be both quick-acting and lasting. The latter quality is obtained by the use of Pure Bone Meal, and the former by the addition of High Grade Guano and high percentage ammonia and potash compounds. All these elements combined in just the right proportion make up the Ideal Lawn Dressing. It is not a cheap mixture, because there is not a cheap ingredient in it, but it is a fertilizer that may always be depended upon for the best results. Applied to the lawn in the spring when the grass is starting, the effect will be very marked and continue throughout the season. Use 5 to 10 lbs. to a plot 20 x 20 feet. 5-lb. sack 25 cts., 25-lb. sack \$1, 100-lb. sack \$3, 200-lb. sack \$5.50.

Pure Bone Meal. This is the basis of all high grade phosphates, and also makes an excellent fertilizer when used alone. It is very lasting in its effects, but does not act quickly enough for forcing rapid growth in crops. There are quantities of cheap Bone Meal on the market made from steamed bones, which process removes much of the valuable fertilizing material of the bone. This class of Bone Meal is dear if sold at \$10 a ton less than Pure Bone Meal that we here offer. 5-lb. bag 20 cts., 25-lb. bag 75 cts., 100-lb. bag \$2, 200-lb. bag \$3.50.

Nitrate of Soda. This is the best source of commercial nitrogen and is used largely for compounding high grade phosphates. It may be used also as a separate fertilizer if care is taken in applying it. Being extremely soluble, it should not be applied till the plants are above ground. Sow 100 to 300 lbs. per acre mixed with wood ashes or land plaster. 5-lb. bag 25 cts., 25-lb. bag \$1, 100-lb. \$3.25, 200-lb. bag \$5.75.

Muriate of Potash. The best source of potash; to be used in compounding high grade phosphates, or for direct application to the land. It is particularly valuable for orchards, as it supplies the elements necessary for the full development of all kinds of fruit. For this purpose, however, and in fact for all uses, it is preferable to apply it compounded with bone and other fertilizing elements, or to use a phosphate rich in potash. 5-lb. bag 25 cts., 25-lb. bag \$1, 100 lb. bag \$3, 200-lb. bag \$5.50.

High Grade Guano. This is an all-round fertilizer, high in both ammonia and potash, and therefore extremely valuable for all truck crops where it is desired to have rapid growth and early maturity. It has also the lasting quality of all bone-base goods, so that it will help not the first crop alone, but many other crops following it. On all these points it excels any other garden and field fertilizer on the market, no matter how high the

price, and we recommend it without reservation. 5-lb. bag 20 cts., 25 lb. bag 75 cts., 100-lb. bag \$2.25, 200-lb. bag \$4.

Special Potato Manure. A fertilizer specially prepared for use on the potato crop, having a high percentage of potash with sufficient ammonia and phosphoric acid for land of average fertility. In using this fertilizer, potato-growers will be consulting their own interests, as it invariably gives satisfactory results, giving large yield of sound, healthy potatoes, free from scab, and particularly good keepers as compared with potatoes grown from stable manure. 5-lb. bag 20 cts., 25-lb. bag 65c., 100-lb. bag \$1.90, 200-lb. bag \$3.25.

Sugar Corn and Truck Fertilizer. A fertilizer of moderate cost, giving excellent results when used on truck or field crops on land of good tilth and quality. It gives these crops a quick start and carries them through the season to a fine yield, other conditions being favorable. We have found in many cases that growers have secured equally good results from using this fertilizer as from other brands costing them much more. 100-lb. bag \$1.50, 200-lb. bag \$2.50.

General Crop Grower. A phosphate for general field crops, quick-acting and reliable. We know of no fertilizer that will give the farmer as satisfactory return for the money expended as this brand when used on oats, corn, wheat or grass. 100-lb. bag \$1.25, 200-lb. bag \$2.25.

Kainit. Sometimes called German Potash Salt. It is used in compounding the cheaper grades of phosphates, as muriate of potash is used in the high grades. It contains about one-fourth as much actual potash as the muriate. Kainit is also applied to orchards and other land where potash is required, but it is really cheaper to use muriate mixed with land-plaster. 100-lb. bag \$1, 200-lb. bag \$1.80.

Land Plaster. Excellent for composting with stable manure, guano and other high percentage ammonia fertilizers. This is the genuine Nova Scotia plaster, fine ground and sifted. There are other and cheaper grades on the market, of very much less value than that made from the Nova Scotia rock. In this case, as in most others, the best is by far the cheapest. Pk. 20c., bus. 60 cts., 200-lb. bag \$1.

Asparagus Salt. This is not the ordinary coarse salt, but a special kind of very dry salt that is much stronger and more effective for use on Asparagus beds and other land. Pk. 20 cts., bus. 60 cts., 200-lb. bag 90 cts.

Cotton Seed Meal. Used mainly for feed, but also an excellent fertilizer. Price varies with the market, at present \$1.50 per 100-lb. bag.

Prices on all Fertilizers by the ton or car-load quoted on application

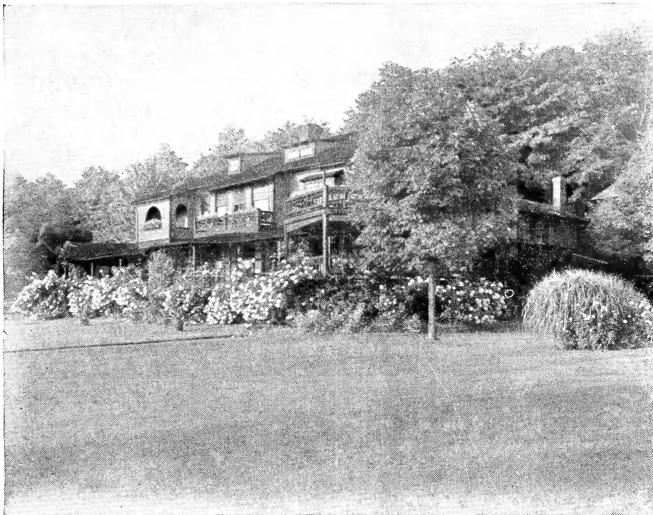
POULTRY, PIGEON AND BIRD SUPPLIES

We issue a special Catalogue in this department, giving descriptions and prices of the best feeds, implements and medicines needed in the modern poultry-yard. Will be glad to send a copy to any one interested.

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Use
Brandy-
wine
Park
Lawn
Grass
Seed



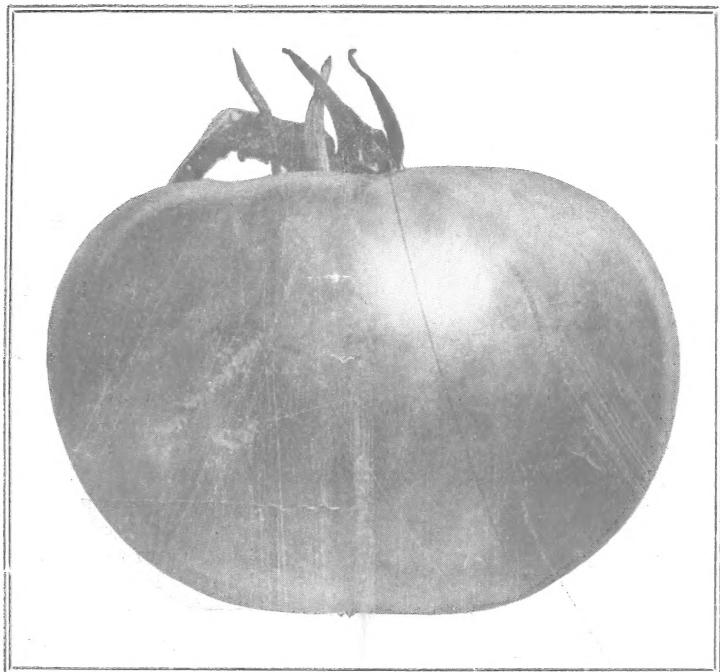
Use
Ideal
Lawn
Dress-
ing

How to Make a Lawn

If the land is wet and sour, it should first be thoroughly underdrained. In the autumn, dig or plow the ground to a depth of 6 to 12 inches, according to the nature of the soil. It should then be raked and leveled to remove stone and get the soil in good tilth, after which make firm with a heavy iron roller. Where the natural soil is too stony or gravelly a supply of good mold should be spread over it to the depth of 2 or 3 inches, taking care to select earth as free as possible from weed seed. In March or April, before sowing the seed, the ground should be well cultivated, thoroughly cleaned, and made perfectly level with the iron roller, and, as the subsequent appearance of the lawn depends in a great measure on this part of the preparation, it is of the utmost importance that it be well done. During this stage of the work, apply our "Ideal Lawn Dressing" at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds to a plot 20 x 20 feet and rake it in. The seed may then be sown, using our "Brandywine Park Lawn Grass Seed" at the rate of one quart to a plot 20 x 20 feet, or 3 bushels to the acre. The best time to sow the seed is in March or April, although good results are also obtained by sowing in September or October. Select a calm day, so that the seed may be distributed evenly over the ground. Finally, pass over it a light roller to compact the soil about the seed and give it a better chance to germinate.

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre

Barley, broadcast	2 to 3 bus.	Millet, German	$\frac{3}{4}$ bus
Beans, Dwarf, in drills	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	Millet, Siberian	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
Beans, Pole, in hill	12 to 16 qts.	Millet, Japanese	12 qts.
Beet, in drills	4 to 5 lbs.	Mustard, broadcast	12 to 16 qts.
Broom-corn, in hills	3 to 4 qts.	Oats, broadcast	2 to 3 bus.
Buckwheat, broadcast	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bus.	Onion, in drills for large onions	4 to 6 lbs.
Carrot, in drills	2 to 3 lbs.	Onion, in drills for sets	30 to 40 lbs.
Corn, in hills	8 qts.	Parsnips, in drills	4 to 5 lbs.
Corn, for soiling	3 bus.	Peas, Early, in drills	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
Corn, Kaffir	8 qts.	Peas, Marrowfat, in drills	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ bus.
Clover, Alsike	3 qts.	Peas, broadcast	3 bus.
Clover, Red	6 qts.	Potatoes, cut tubers, in drills	10 bus.
Clover, White	3 qts.	Radish, in drills	6 to 8 lbs.
Clover, Alfalfa	8 qts.	Radish, broadcast	10 lbs.
Clover, Crimson	8 qts.	Rye, broadcast	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus.
Cucumber, in hills	2 to 3 lbs.	Salsify, in drills	6 to 8 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	1 to 2 bus.	Sorghum, or Sugar Cane	10 to 12 lbs.
Grass, Blue, alone	2 to 3 bus.	Spinach, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Hungarian	1 bus.	Turnip, in drills	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
Grass, Lawn, Brandywine Park	3 bus.	Turnip, broadcast	2 lbs.
Grass, Orchard	2 to 3 bus.	Vetches, broadcast	2 to 3 bus.
Grass, Red Top	1 to 3 bus.	Wheat in drills	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
Grass, Rye	2 bus.	Clover	4 qts.
Grass, R. I. Bent	2 bus.	Timothy	6 qts.
Grass, Timothy	8 qts.	Red Top	1 bus. Red Top.



The Philips-Thompson Co.
Fourth & French Sts., WILMINGTON, DEL.